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OREGON BOOK STAFF

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I	State Capital	
II	History	
III	Topography	
IV	Mountains, Rivers, Streams, Lakes, and Springs	
V	Climate and Weather Statistics	
VI	Mineral and Natural Resources	
VII	Forest Conservation	
VIII	Indian Tribes	
IX	Education in Oregon	
X	Cultural Development	
XI	Oregon Dances	
XII	Religion	
XIII	State Institutions	
XIV	Government	
XV	Transportation	
	A. Land	
	B. Water	
	C. Air	
XVI	Industry of Oregon	
XVII	Recreation	

The Sophomore English students of Period two dedicates this Oregon book to Miss Zoe Allen, our teacher whose help made this book possible. We wish to thank her for all the things she has done for us this year, and we hope she has enjoyed our working with her.

CONTENTS

- I State Capitol
- II History
- III Topography
- IV Oregon Rivers, Streams, Lakes, and Springs
- V Oregon Weather Statistics
- VI Oregon's Natural Resources
- VII Forest Conservation
- VIII Wild Life of Oregon
- IX Oregon State Parks
- X National Parks in Oregon
- XI Indian Reservations
- XII Resorts
- XIII Education of Oregon
- XIV Cultural Development
- XV Oregon Museums
- XVI Monuments
- XVII State Institutions
- XVIII Oregon Laws
- XIX Transportation
 - A. Land
 - B. Water
 - C. Air
- XX Industries of Oregon
- XXI Developments

STATE CAPITOL

Salem is the capitol city of Oregon and county seat of Marion County. It is located on the Willamette River, fifty miles south of Portland. It was incorporated as a city in 1834 and became the state capitol in 1860.

The population in 1920 was 17,679 but by 1940 had grown to 30,908.

The transportation which serves the city is the Southern Pacific and Electric railways, motor coach lines, and West Coast Air Lines.

Salem has many industries. Among them are Fruit and vegetable canneries with a production of over 250,000,000 cans annually. The mills located in Salem are paper, linen, paper converting, woolen and textile. Also located in Salem are a Livestock Market, various creameries, and factories for meat packing and iron production.

The institutions located in Salem are the State Institution for Deaf Mutes, the State Institution for the Blind, the State Penitentiary, the State Insane Asylum, the State Reform School, the Chemowa Indian Training School, numerous hospitals, and Willamette University, the oldest higher educational institution in the Pacific Northwest.

Oregon's new capitol building was begun in 1935 and completed in 1939, the former capitol building having been destroyed by fire in April 1935.

The dimensions of the capitol building are as follows: length 301 feet, width 161 feet, height of main building 53 feet, height on top of circular tower 128 feet, and height top of statue 168 feet.

The building is of modernized Greek architecture with simple exterior lines. Two large sculptures stand on either side of the main doors which face north. The one on the west side represents "The Covered Wagon" and the one on the east side represents "Lewis and Clark Led by Sacajawea". This sculpture work is done by Leo Friedlander of White Plains, New York, and is of Vermont marble 13 by 16 feet in size.

There are inscriptions carved in marble on either side of the entrance. The inscription on the west side is by Dr. H. B. Alexander of Scripps College, Claremont, California, which reads:

"A free state is formed and is maintained by the voluntary union of the whole people joined together under the same body of laws for the common welfare and the sharing of benefits justly apportioned."

"The mind of man knows no employment more worthy of its powers than the quest of righteousness in

the pursuit of the good. The mind of man knows no employment more worthy of its powers than the quest of righteousness in the pursuit of the good. The mind of man knows no employment more worthy of its powers than the quest of righteousness in the pursuit of the good.



--our modern state capitol at Salem

Some decorations found throughout the building were done by Ulric H. Ellerhusen and are as follows: The pioneer on the top of the building, the carvings of the sea otter, beaver and eagle on the front of the building, the wheat and the salmon at the east and west ends, and the bronze of the great seal of the state on the rotunda floor.

Rose travertine marble has been used for the walls of the rotunda and the halls, and radio black marble, for the baseboards and ramps of the great stairways.

Below the governor's balcony is an inscription by Dr. Alexander which reads:

"In the souls of its citizens will be found the likeness of the state, which if they be unjust and tyrannical then will it reflect their vices, but if they be lovers of righteousness, confident in their liberties, so will it be clean in justice, bold in freedom."

The paintings on the walls of the rotunda were done by Barry Faulkner and F. H. Schwarz and represent the following: "Captain Robert Gray and His Ship, Columbia Rediviva, at the Mouth of the River of the West, 1792"; "Meriwether Lewis and William Clark with Party at Celilo Falls on Their Way to the Pacific, 1805"; "The First White Women (Mrs. Narcissa Whitman

and Mrs. Eliza Spalding) to Cross the Continent
Welcomed by Dr. McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver,
1836"; "The Great Wagon Train Migration at The
Dalles Before Departure for the Willamette Valley,
1843."

Four smaller paintings bordering the stairs to
the legislative chamber are symbolic of some of
Oregon's industries.

The house of representatives is on the second
floor in the west wing. The walls are panelled in
golden oak and the painting behind the speakers desk
portrays the historical meeting of Oregon settlers
at Champoege when a vote was taken on the question
of adhering to Great Britain or the United States.
The names of prominent people in history are on the
friezes near the ceiling. The carpet bears the design
of the Oregon fir tree.

In the east wing is the senate chamber. The
painting behind the presidents desk portrays Salem
when news of the admission of Oregon into statehood
was received. The walls are panelled in walnut and
the carpet has designs of a sheaf of wheat and a
salmon, symbolic of Oregon's farming and fishing
industries. The friezes near the ceiling are of
the same character as those in the house.

On the second floor south center, is the governor's
suite. In the center of the reception room is a
massive circular table of Carpathian elm. It is a

copy of the former state capitol building which is inlaid in its surface, 40 different kinds of wood having been used. The state bird and flower are also shown in the inlays. A matchless map, the work of Barry Faulkner, is in the governor's main office above the fireplace. This room is panelled in knotty pine.

A series of stairs lead into the tower, from the fourth floor of the building. The top of the tower, exterior measurement, is 128 feet from the ground. The bronze statue, weighing eight and one-half tons and covered by gold leaf to last 25 years, rises 40 feet above the tower. On clear days, Mounts Jefferson, Hood, Adams, and St. Helens are visible. The view from the tower also offers a view of the city of Salem and surrounding country.

At the east end of the capitol grounds are the State Office Building and the Supreme Court Building. The latter structure is located on the south half of the eastern block of the capitol grounds. It was built in 1914 and represents an investment of \$300,000. The offices of the attorney general and clerk of the supreme court are on the ground floor with the supreme court chambers and offices of the justices on the second and third floors.

The State Office is a modern, five-story building

located on the northern half of the eastern block and was placed in services in 1930. It cost \$500,718 and has the offices of adjutant general, corporation commissioner, real estate commissioner, insurance commissioner, state engineer, state highway department and state tax commission.

Just east of the State Office Building is the Supreme Court Building. It was purchased in 1931 and it cost \$ 84,000. In the building are the offices of the agricultural department and state printing department.

Jacquelin Ostrom
Edith Nickerson

OREGON TERRITORY--PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

The absence of government best describes the political status of the Americans in the Oregon country prior to 1841.

John Floyd began the crusade for the establishment of an American government as early as early as 1820.

The idea of a provisional government originated among the settlers and the Methodist missionaries in the Willamette Valley.

Ewing Young's death brought about the steps taken leading to a provisional government. He had no heirs and the territory inherited his estate. After his funeral a meeting was set for February 17, 1841, near the present day site of the city of Salem. The meeting was the primary step leading to the final establishment of the provisional government. Those people present were mostly persons associated with missions from whom Jason Lee was chosen President and Gustavus Hines, secretary.

A resolution was adopted calling for "the drafting of a constitution and a code of laws for the government of the settlements south of the Columbia River", a government that would offer protection to the settlers in that area who were not connected with the Hudson Bay Company. Before the first day's session adjourned, candidates were nominated for governor, supreme judge, three constables, three commissioners, attorney general, clerk of the court, public recorder, treasurer, and two overseers of the poor.

The equally numerous French settlers on the nearby prairie had held aloof; but on the second day, February 18, they came out and joined the Americans in the deliberation in the Lee Mission house. David Leslie from the mission group was elected chairman. A secretary from each two national groups was chosen and a committee was named to draft a plan for a provisional government and a code of laws. F. W. Blanchet was named chairman of this committee.

After much discussion it was decided to elect a person to serve as judge with probate powers. Doctor Ira Babcock was chosen. The meeting was adjourned to meet again on Thursday, June 11, at the Catholic mission.

Because of the absence of the committee chairman, this meeting was postponed until the first Thursday in October.

Before the time of the meeting, feeling became somewhat prevalent among the people that it would be unwise to establish any permanent government as long as the peace of community could be preserved without it. This ended the first attempt to establish a government west of the Rocky Mountains.

The immigration of 1842, which brought an increase of American settlers, decidedly influenced the sentiment of the country in favor of immediate organization of a government.

Dr. John McLaughlin gave the weight of his name to the plan of an independent government, one which was entirely separated from the United States and Great Britain. Meanwhile leading men of the settlements had called a public meeting to be held at the house of Joseph Cervais on the

first Monday in March. This was to consider measures for protection of the herds of the settlers from the attacks of wild beasts. These meetings were known as the "wolf meetings".

The next meeting was held on the second of May. Dr. Babcock was chairman and G. W. LeBreton was secretary. A vote for an organization of government was held. Joe Meek and fifty others votes "yes" in favor of the organization while fifty voted against it. Joe Meek and his group won by one vote.

A provision of organic law was adopted by the people at Champoege on May 5, 1843.

The first election under the new law was held on the fourteenth of May, 1844. P. S. Sweet, Osborn Russell, and W. J. Bailey were elected members of the executive committee; Babcock, supreme judge; John Long, clerk and recorder; Phil Foster, treasurer; and Joseph Meek, sheriff.

Three legislative districts were organized to cover what is now the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and a part of Montana. This included the Oregon Territory up to 1853

when the Washington Territory was organized by an act of Congress.

The plan of government was so defective that at their meeting at Oregon City in December, 1844, the legislative committee passed several acts amendatory to it. These acts provided for the submission of the legislative committee to the people and changed the executive committee of three to a governor. The legislative was to cease being elected by all

the people but to have members elected from legislative districts.

The ammendatory acts were adopted by the people and the first annual election under the amended organic law was held on June 3, 1845. George Abernathy was elected governor; John Long, secretary; Francis Ermatrigger, treasurer; J. W. Nesmitt, district attorney; S. Koss, asessor; and Joe Meek, sheriff. The total vote cast for governor was 504.

At the time of election as governor, Mr. Abernathy was on a visit to the Sandwich Islands and until his return the old executive committee officiated as the head of the territory.

Jesse Applegate prepared the oath for the new officers on the twenty fourth of June at Oregon City.

The new legislature met at Oregon City on June 24. They elected M. McCarver, speaker. First and most important business of the session was the passing of a memorial to Congress asking for a Territorial Government according to the usual forms of Congressional action. On the 28th the memorial was signed by the acting executive.

After the first session of the legislature, Robert Newell was elected speaker of the legislature.

The second annual election held saw Abernethy re-elected.

The bill for the organization of a territorial government for Oregon was started on its final passage by Congress on August 12, 1848. President Polk affixed his signature and appointed General Joseph Lane governor of the Territory of Oregon.

On Lane's arrival at Oregon City on March 2, 1849, he issued his proclamation and assumed the affairs of the government. The provisional government ceased to exist.

Although the Oregon question was concluded in 1849, the country was left practically to its own reserve for two years longer.

Marilyn Seaborg

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STATEHOOD HISTORY

The year 1850 opened auspiciously for the new territory. A custom house had been established at Astoria. Regular steamer communication opened between accessible ports on the Willamette River and San Francisco. Oregon had at that time a dozen or more enterprising towns. They were: Astoria, St. Helens, Milton, Portland, Milwaukie, Oregon City, Chamboos, Syracuse, Albany, Marysville, Cincinnati, Hillsboro, Lafayette, Salem, and Lexington. ¹

The people of Oregon were very discontented with a Territorial government. One of the reasons they were discontented was that the State of California had been admitted to the Union without passing through the Territorial stage. The length of time required to communicate with the seat of the government at Washington also discouraged the Oregon people. It took several months to learn whether an act would or would not be thus rendered void. The same delay occurred in filling official vacancies, and in imparting instructions for the guidance of officers. In transacting all business they had to communicate between the Territorial authorities and those at Washington and all this took a great deal of time. ¹²

Gold was discovered early in 1851. Thousands of miners crowded into the diggings on the tributaries of the Rogue River and the small town of Jacksonville sprang into existence. This helped Oregon to become a state.



ASTORIA
Fort Astor 1811
Fort George 1813

CLATSOP INDIANS

ST. HELENS

BRITISH BOUNDARY PROPOS

THE DALLIES
DALLIES
MILITARY
1833

PORTLAND
Camp Mc Kinley 1878

MT. HOOD

COAST RANGE

SALEM

ALBANY

UMPUQUA INDIANS

WILLAMETTE VALLEY

CATER
LAKE
NAT
PARK

UPPER
Klamath
Lake

MEDFORD



STATE BIRD - MEADOW LARK
 STATE FLOWER - OREGON GRAPE
 STATE TREE - DOUGLAS FIR
 STATE MOTTO - THE UNION

CLACKAMAS - WILLOW
 LIGHT GREEN - WILLAMETTE VALLEY
 YELLOW - HIGH DRY PLATEAU
 GREEN - CANYON AND HIGH LANDS

SPANISH-AMERICAN BOUNDARY 1899

J. M. Pivotal

Oregon in 1853 was almost as large as the thirteen original states. It was divided into territories. Montana was the part of Oregon lying in the northeast corner. It was secured to the United States by Great Britain in 1861, when Montana became a Territory. Montana became the forty-first state, November 8, 1889. Washington was at that time the part of Oregon lying north of the Columbia River. It became a territory in March 2, 1853, and was admitted to the union as the forty-second state, November 11, 1889. The capital was Olympia. Idaho became a territory in March 3, 1863. It was admitted to the Union as the forty-third state, July 3, 1890. Wyoming was the forty-fourth state, July 10, 1890.

The state capital was at Salem, but because of a fire, December 30, 1855 the seat of government was moved to Corvallis. Later a new capital building was built in Salem.

Oregon became a state on St. Valentines day of the year 1859. It was the thirty-third star in the constellation of states. Congress was slow, but Oregon went ahead and met in Salem to elect a state Legislature and two senators in July 5th. Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith were elected. Very soon the thirty-third star was placed in the American Flag.

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TOPOGRAPHY

Oregon is nearly twice the size of Louisiana. It is divided into eight great natural regions; the Coastal Region, the Willamette Valley, the Cascade Range, the Klamath Mountains, the Columbia-Deschutes Plateau, the Blue-Wallowa Mountains, the Southeastern Lake Region, and the Snake River Region.

The Coastal Region, the first region of the state to be entered by the white men, enclodes a narrow fringe of cliffs and beaches bordering the Pacific Ocean, behind which rises the Pacific Range. There are many small coastal lakes formed by the sinking of the mouths of streams and the sealing of their waters behind sand barriers. The river mouths, particular that of the Columbia, abound with salmon and other fish.

The Coast Range is the lowest and least rugged of the principal mountain ranges. Narrow, deep, and steep walled valleys lie among the mountains. Some of them, such as Triangle Lake Valley in Lane County, are the beds of ancient lakes that have shrunk in size or disappeared entirely. Dense evergreen forests cover most of the region.

The Willamette Valley, watered by the Willamette River, lies between two sheltering walls--the Coast Range on the west, and the Cascade on the east. The



--shadowy canyons

fertile, fairly level section contains a greater area of arable land than any other of the natural regions. More than 80 per cent of the farm land is used for the growing of hay and grains, and for pastures.

The Cascade Range, a rough chain of mountains, crowned by extinct volcanoes, is the highest portion of the state. Because of heavier rainfall, resulting in the greater stream erosion, the western side of this range is the most rugged. Most of the commercially valuable timber of Oregon grows in this region. Although farmlands are scarce, the lower slopes provide summer range for cattle and sheep.

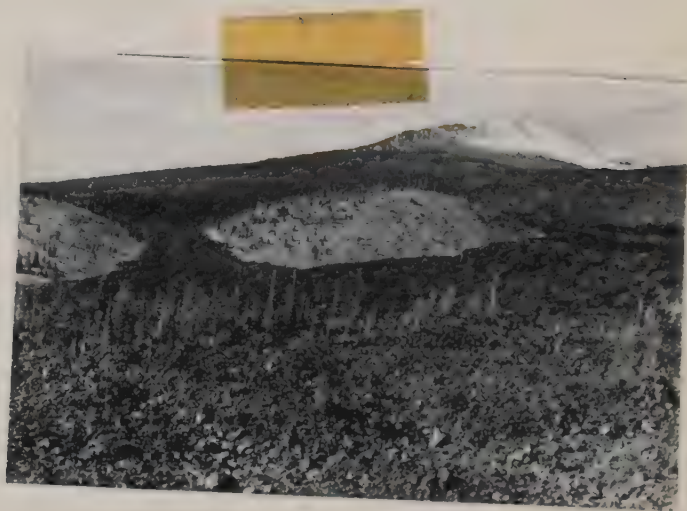
Klamath Mountain Region is a rugged area, resembling northern California, but it is one of the wealthiest portions of the state. The famous Rogue River cuts across the area from the east to west. The region contains valleys suitable for the growing of crops and fruits of many kinds, especially in the Rogue River Valley.

The Columbia-Deschutes Plateau is an ancient mountain range whose valleys were filled to the top of the peaks by great flows of lava. Through the ages, the top of the lava layer crumbled and decayed, forming some of the richest soil in the United States. This is the great wheat growing region of Oregon.

The Blue Wallowa Mountains are noted for their beautiful scenery, particularly in the valleys of



--sand pinnacles
--rugged canyons
--lava beds



the John Day and Wallowa Rivers. The mountain slopes are heavily forested, and agriculture flourishes in the wide mountain valleys.

The Southeastern Lake Region, about 4,000 feet above sea level, takes the form of a basin because it is surrounded by even higher lands. A few low mountain ranges rise from the level plains. There is no outlet to the sea, the many short streams of this region sinking into the ground or flowing into lakes, several of which are salty. Because the Cascades cut off the moisture-bearing winds from the Pacific Ocean, much of the region is desert. Alfalfa and other kinds of hay are grown, and cattle and sheep are grazed.

The Snake River Region is in the eastern part of the state, lying partly along the west bank of the tumultuous river which gives it its name. This area has come into prominence because of the building of the great Awyhee Dam to supply water for irrigation. Corn, alfalfa, and sugar beets are the principal agriculture products.

Mr. Hood, Oregon's highest peak, 11,245 feet, dominates the Cascade Range with its lesser peaks of Mt. Jefferson, the Three Sisters, Mt. Washington, Mr. McLoughlin, and others.

Forming the eastern boundry of Oregon is the Grand Canyon of the Snake river, more than 1,000 feet deeper than the Frand Canyon of Colorado. Nearby are the famous Wallowa Mountains, often called the

"Switzerland of America."

Oregon comes from the Sapanish word "Orejon" meaning "big eared (Indian) men."

The population of Oregon has Grown from 413,236 in 1900, to 1,517,000 in 1947. The area of Oregon is 96,981 square miles.

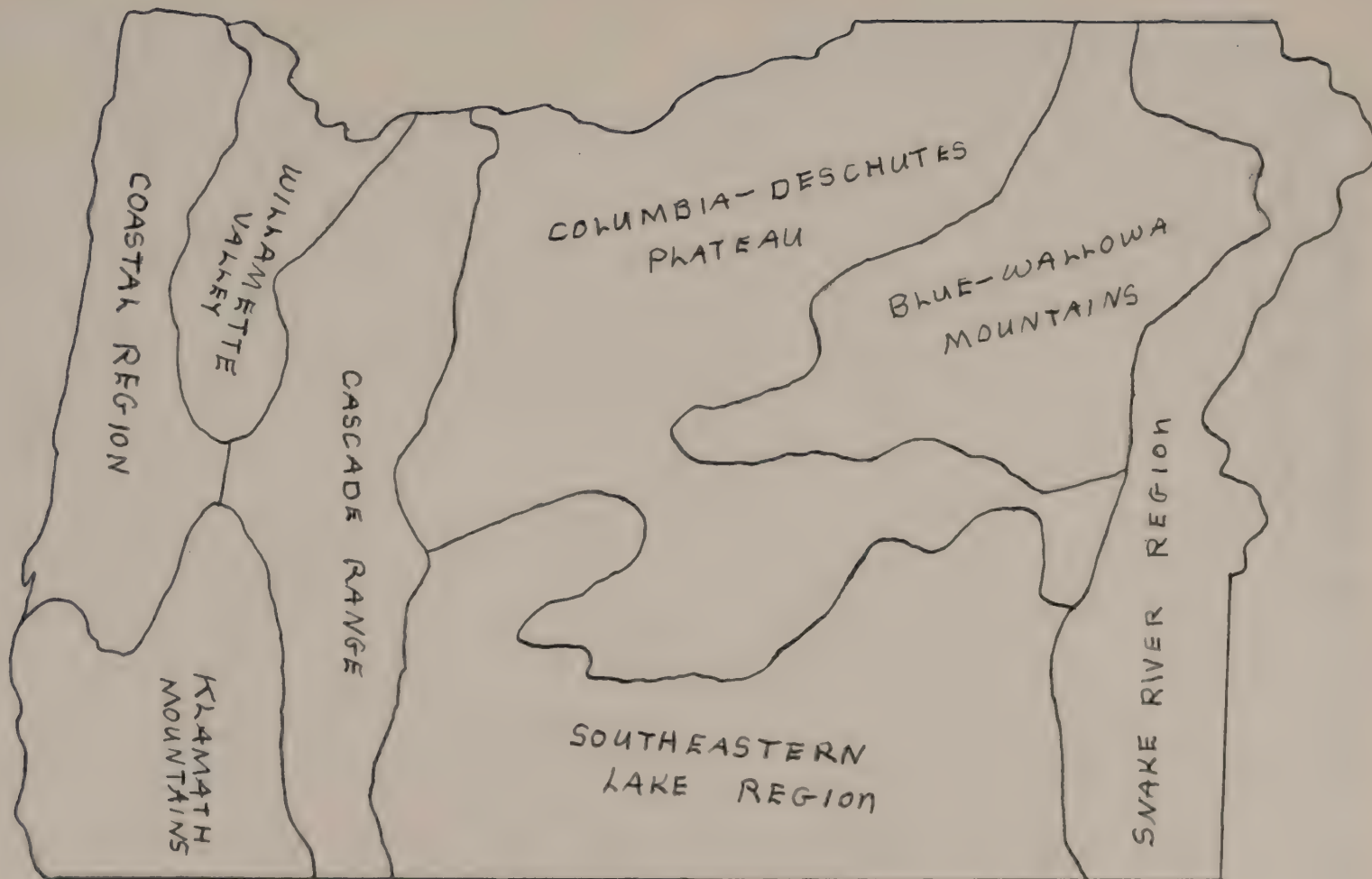
The western part of Oregon is more rainy than the eastern part due to the Cascades "rain shadow". The average elevation of the Cascade Plateau is 5,000 to 7,000 feet, above which rise several peaks, several thousand feet higher. Mt. Hood reaches an elevation of 11,245 feet and Mt. Jefferson 10,495 feet, the Three Sisters, slightly over 10,000 feet, and Mt. McLoughlin, 9,493 feet.

The Siskiyou Mountains are part of the Klamath Mountains and are located on the south western part of the state, and northern California.

The coast line, which has an extent of about 300 miles, is generally rugged and precipitous such as Tillamook, Nehalem, and Coos.

The Willamette Valley is quite fertile and contains the largest part of the population of the state.

Gerry Gibson



Natural Regions
of
Oregon



I got my information from the World Book Encyclopedia and the Americana.

OREGON RIVERS, STREAMS, LAKES, AND SPRINGS

The chief river in Oregon is the Columbia River. The Columbia forms three-fourth of the northern boundary of Oregon. It is approximately one-thousand, four-hundred miles in length. It is navigable through out most of its course. The Columbia waters farm lands and supplies water for irrigation and comprises the greatest source of hydroelectric power in the state. The head of navigation for sea-going ships on the Columbia is Vancouver, Washington. The Columbia River is considered the famous salmon stream of the continent. It is also noted for its beautiful scenery.

The French heard of the "River of the West" and searched for it many times, but were unsuccessful. The Indians called the river Ouragon and later the state was named Oregon also. After Gray entered the river, he named it the Columbia after his ship in 1792.

The Willamette River is the Columbia's principal tributary on the west side of the mountains. It is located in the north-western part of the state and formed from the union of the Coast Fork and Middle Fork. The Willamette River drains the Willamette Valley. It flows north to join the Columbia River near Portland. The head of navigation on the Willamette is Portland.

The Snake River, which is the longest tributary of the Columbia, is approximately one-thousand miles in length.



--sparkling streams and falls





The Snake rises in Shoshone Lake and flows through deep canyons. The river waters are used for irrigation.

The Rogue River is located in the south-western part of Oregon. It is noted for good fishing and in earlier times for placer mining.

Other tributaries of the Columbia in the east side of the state are the John Day River, the Deschutes, and the Umatilla. The Deschutes is fed by melting snows of the Cascades. It empties into the Columbia.

North of the Rogue River are the Umpqua, Coquille, Siuslaw, Alsea, Yaquina, Nestucca, and Nehalem tributaries. These rivers all rise or cut through the Coast Range to the sea.

Other important tributaries in the Willamette Valley are the McKenzie, Santiam, Clackamas, and the Sandy.

East of the Cascade Range is the Klamath River.

On the west side of the valley are much smaller streams like the Mary River and the Yamhill.

In south-eastern Oregon there is the Owyhee River, which flows into the Snake.

In north-eastern Oregon other important streams include the Powder River, the Grande Ronde, the Burnt River, Walla, and Imnaha River.

The chief lake in Oregon is Crater Lake, located south of the Cascades. This lake is the center of Crater Lake National Park. Crater Lake occupies the crater



--the famous Multnomah Falls



of the extinct volcano, Mt. Mazama. Crater Lake is claimed to be the deepest body of fresh water in America. It is approximately 6,161 feet deep, and 21 miles in circumference.

Crater Lake was discovered June 12, 1853, by John Wesley Hillman, a gold prospector.

Some of the principal lakes in western Oregon are Siltcoos and Woakink.

In the Cascade region are Crater, Diamond, Crescent, Odell, and Suttle Lakes.

In the south-central part of Oregon are Summer, Albert, Goose, Harney, Malheur, and Klamath Lakes. Some of these lakes become dry in drought years. Goose and Klamath Lake lie partly in California. Upper Klamath Lake, located south of Crater Lake, is noted for its scenic beauty.

Some of the springs in Oregon rank among the largest in the United States. The best known springs include Anna Springs, Roaring Springs, and Borax Hot Springs in Alvard Valley.

Susan Bug

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OREGON WEATHER STATISTICS

Eastern Oregon skies usually are clear and because the earth's surface has no protecting cloud blanket, summers are warmer and winters colder.

In winter, the land is cooler than the ocean, so precipitation is heavy. Clouds prevail over western Oregon, spreading a blanket which keeps our countryside moderately warm. In summer, the land is warmer than the ocean, and such moist winds as move over it hold their moisture. Thus the summers are dry, even in western Oregon: but frequent clouds and fogs serve to keep the air cool most of each day.

The average yearly rainfall along the costal strip, ranges from 130 inches in Tillamook County to 60 inches at Bandon. Portland and the Willamette Valley receive about 45 inches, Roseburg 35, and Ashland 22 inches. These averages are taken through the years. Southern Oregon receives less moisture than the northern portion, because the heavy concentration of water-bearing air masses is along the northern section of the coast line.

Along the cascade wall, average annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 70 inches, as far south as Crater Lake. The eastern slopes enjoy from 20 to 30 inches, but across the great southeastern region and along the upper Columbia River the average is 10 inches.

The northeastern mountains receive up to 20 inches, most of it in the form of snow.

Western Oregon has a marine climate, that is, because it is so strongly influenced by the ocean. Annual precipitation is slightly less than is the case farther north. There are more sunshiny days, and summers are longer and warmer than along the coast.

Eastern Oregon has meager rainfall and extremes of hot and cold weather. This is known as a continental climate because it is affected by surrounding land areas much more than by the ocean. Between the East and West Sides, is a zone of heavy rain and snow, where the weather is mostly cool or cold and rarely hot.

Each year, in all the climatic zones of Oregon, there are times of drouth. In eastern Oregon, these dry periods may last five or six months. We are accustomed to morning fogs over western Oregon, and thankful for them. But, sometimes the wind changes direction and blows westward across the mountains with a hot, dry breath, which sucks moisture from soil and vegetation. These are the dreaded "East Winds" which turn lawns brown in a few hours and make our forests and pastures dry as tinder.

Another feature of our climates is the prevalence, during summer, of severe electrical storms, which are scattered rather widely over the state.

Eileen Hiskkunen

OREGON WEATHER STATISTICS

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YOUR OREGON

John B. Woods

Nelson S. Rogers

OREGONS NATURAL RESOURCES

The greatest resource in Oregon is the forests, which compress about one fifth of the uncut timber.

It is the Douglas fir, which is found west of the Cascade Mountains. Spruce, yellow pine, cedar, hemlock, oak, and maple are also found.

The Columbia River is recognized as one of the greatest fishing streams in the world. Thousands of people are employed in securing and caring for the salmon catch of this stream. The canning of salmon and tuna is very great in Astoria. In the coastal waters of the Pacific there are abundant supplies of sturgeon, halibut, and oysters.

Although Oregon has varied mineral resources, there is not a great deal of mining within the state.

The chief minerals are gold, which is found chiefly in the Blue Mountains, silver, copper, lead, granite, gupsum, platinum, and clay. Only small amounts of coal and iron are found. The value of the states mineral output is about \$6,000,000 a year.

Diane Hull

FOREST CONSERVATION

The forests of the Douglas-fir region are particularly subject to devastating fires-more so than those of most of the other forest regions of the United States.

Some acute fire hazards are the dry summer climate, and the predominance of resinous trees, and the great volume of inflammable material. Increases in mileage of roads, in motor travel, and the opening of inaccessible areas to settlers have added to the number of forest users and thus has increased the possibilities of fire starting. Increased logging has left great areas of hazardous debris exposed to drying effects of the sun and wind. Lightning storms, as well as human activity in many forms, are ever present to start fires. In critical weather a spark from a logging engine, a land clearing operation, or the cigarette of a passerby.

Organized fire protection has made great progress in the Douglas-fir region in the last two decades. Presumably, all forest land in the region is now protected intensively against fire. Saw-timber areas were protected intensively while cut-over land received very little protection. In the past few years, however,

fire season is comparatively short and the hazard not high.

Oregon and Washington both have progressive forest-fire codes for providing the protection of privately owned forest land, as well laws requiring every owner of forest land to provide protection. If an owner does not protect his land, the State forester does so and the cost is assessed against the property on the county tax rolls.

Oregon has a law enabling the Governor to close forest areas to entry during critical fire weather, and this has been invoked several times even when it meant postponement of the hunting season.

In Washington, hazardous areas may be closed or other restrictions applied thereon by the director of conservation and development. Washington law authorizes the supervisor of forestry to close logging, or other industrial operations during periods of extreme fire hazard.

Oregon also has an operator's permit law that gives the State forester authority to shut down logging operation during periods of high fire hazards.

The organization of fire-protective agen-



--rich virgin forests

cies is essentially alike in the two states. Western Oregon has eleven associations, each of which covers a certain area, in some cases less than a county. In both states the work of the associations and private patrols is inspected by State officials to see that adequate protection is given. Annual losses in both states have been many times that figure, but 1936 and 1937 are reported to have been approximately 0.15 to 0.2 percent.

Protection efforts on private lands are generally concentrated on merchantable timber, with much less attention to cut over and second-growth land.

One of the most serious problems facing the State forest protective agencies is the rapidly increasing area of the county-owned and tax-delinquent lands, which they are required to protect if the counties so elect.

A few years ago the private associations became less active in Oregon, but they were revived by the passage of the so-called Tithing Act. This act provides that 10 percent of State taxes collected, including the forest-fire-patrol tax, be paid into the State general fund to be used in defraying expenses of general State administration. Eventually, fire

protection will probably be administered entirely by the States and the Federal Government.

In respect to other enemies, the Douglas-fir region is more fortunate than in its war against fire, and protective measures against them are accordingly of relatively minor importance.

There are no annual expenditures for protection against either insects or diseases in this region except those of the Federal government for research in forest-insect and disease control conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The bureau has done some experimental work in the control of white pine blister rust.

The use of tractors and trucks for logging, regardless of intensity of cut, have marked effects upon the problems of slash-hazard abatement and forest protection. Since logging with tractors does not knock down so much non-merchantable material as donkey-engine logging it leaves less combustible debris shaded by residual trees.

Disposal of slashings by broadcast burning is more dangerous and less effective after tractor logging than after absolute clear cutting, because the residual trees are likely to

be killed and become snags. The tractor trails and truck roads will be of some value as fire-breaks and as means of ingress in case of accidental fire. Absence of steam logging and railroad engines removes one of lagrant cause of fire. Tractors and trucks destribute the slash hazard over a wider area than do railroad and donkey engine logging.

If accidental fires are prevented, tractor-logged areas have a better chance than clear-cut areas to be quickly reclothed and shaded with woody vegetation and the fire hazard is diminished.

If protective measures are not adapted to the changing situation, the shift to truck and tractor logging may increase fire hazard. If areas logged selectively, are broadcast burned, then hazards will be greater than that of the killing of reserve trees.

In view of the wide range in cutting methods and types of machinery, it would be unwise to adopt any inflexible method of slash disposal but rather should the method vary to local conditions.

CONSERVATION OF FISH

A rational conservation program for such migratory fishes as the salmon must be based on the knowledge of whether or not the species consists of local, or self perpetuating populations, and the nature and extent of the oceanic migrations.

The conservation of a species that is broken up into local self-perpetuating populations involves the determination of the causes of mortality at all stages in the life history of each group. Species that are not so broken up may be conserved by measures of more general application.

In the case of the migrating species the routes traversed by the individuals of each population group must be known in order that the causes of mortality may be determined and that appropriate conservation measures may be applied.

In the case of the Pacific salmon, the evidence shows clearly the existence of local, self-perpetuating populations. The evidence also shows clearly that the Pacific salmon return from its life in the sea predominantly to its home stream, thus justifying acceptance of



--famous Bonneville dam helps fish conservation



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what is known as the "home stream theory."

It has also been shown that many of the Pacific salmon travel hundreds of miles in the ocean, by the nearest route, from places where they have been captured and tagged, before they enter the streams for the purpose of spawning.

In the absence of any conflicting evidence it is believed that the "home stream theory" applies to these fish that travel long distances in the ocean, as well as to those that may not travel so far and that the basing of practical conservation measures upon an acceptance of the "home stream theory" as of general application is justified.

Mary Jane Keith

"FOREST CONSERVATION IN OREGON"

"OREGON BLUE BOOK"

"FISH CONSERVATION IN OREGON"

WILDLIFE OF OREGON

When the white man landed in America he found the Indians, whom he classed as savages. These Indians were good conservationists. They took only what was need for food and clothing. Nothing was wasted. But while the first white settlers hunted only for food and clothing, their successors have hunted for sport. Fur trading and fishing was soon exhausted among the choicest game birds, fish and animals, were also exhausted. Buffalo, passenger pigeon, wild turkey, rough grouse, antelope, deer, and other species were killed to supply city markets and to feed lumbering and construction crews. Birds and animals were also killed to supply city markets.

North America and its bordering seas teemed with wildlife at the time of discovery. During the years of exploration and colonization the destruction of birds and animals resulted in the extinction of several species and reduced numbers of the survivors. However, during the twentieth century America has led the world in efforts to conserve what is left of the native fauna.

The Oregon State Game Commission is charged with the protection and the increasing of the game of Oregon. The wildlife resources of the state fall in the following groups: game fish, game animals, game and nongame birds and furbearers.

On the moist, heavily wooded West side of Oregon with its occasional burnedover opening, there are sooty and ruffed grouse, crows, jays, fierce eagles, numerous small birds, and ravens. Along the coast are ravens, silks crossbills and wren tits. Out on sandy beaches and over the water are countless shore birds such as: plovers, sand-pipers, loons, gulls, terns, and many kinds of ducks and geese.

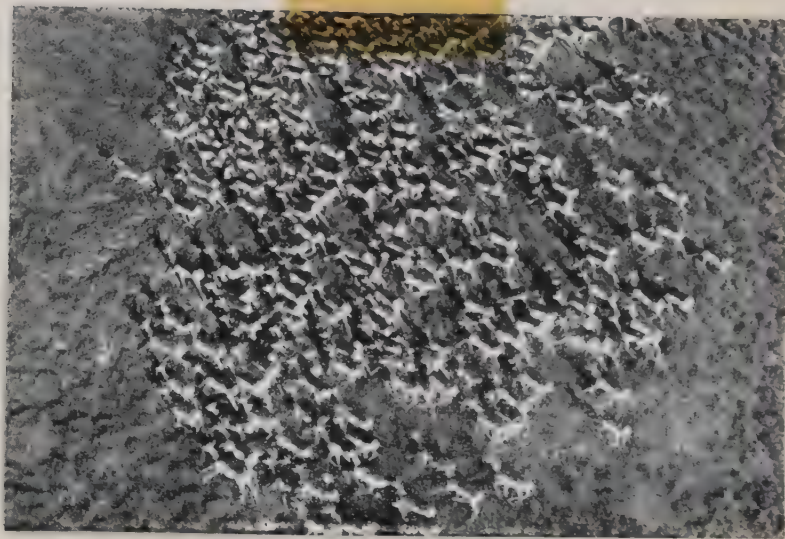
The vast, semi-arid plateau of southeastern Oregon support many birds and animals similar to those found in the Great Basin of the Southwest. Toads, lizards, rattlesnakes, gophers, rats, mice, and even owls nest under ground. Badgers dig for food and shelter. In brushy areas live cottontails and woodrats, jays, magpies and ravens dart, screaming, among the rim-rocks and junipers. Birds, snakes and lizards love sunlight; the dry lands at night is a time of intense activity. During daytime they lay hidden in brush and rock dens or under the earth.

The common big animals are elk, black-tailed deer, black bears and panthers, which pioneers called mount beaver, Douglas and Gray squirrels, chipmunks and brush rabbits. Moist conditions favored amphibians, which are toads, frogs, newts and giant salamanders, which divided their time between the water and the land. Also there are two species of turtles and one lizard. Garter and gopher snakes, rubber boas and yellow bellied

.



--abundant wild life





racers are numerous, but harmless.

In the high Cascades dwell thickly furred animals, which can survive despite deep snows and cold. Fiercest among them is the wolverine. Red foxes are numerous, and among the streams are small water wolves. Even mice live in this cold climate. Conies and marmots make their dens in rock slides and lava beds. Strangely enough, the sweetest singers among the Oregon birds, Solitaire and Hermit thrushes are at home here. Nutcrackers and Finches flit among the bushes and trees. Campers of those early days laughed and threw sticks at Gray Jays, which they named "camp robbers," because they hopped boldly into every camp in search of food.

Many forms of wildlife, common in California, reached the northern limits of their range in the Siskiyou region of Oregon. Yellow-legged frogs are common, as are two kinds of brightly marked king-snakes. A raccoon-like animal, called the ringtailed meadow mouse, a ground squirrel and two species of chipmunks also represent Californias fauna. Birds from the South are house finch, titmouse and woodpecker which imitate squirrels by storing acorns in trees.

Oregon has many kinds of fishing. The coastal streams have their runs of fish that come upstream from the sea to spawn, such as steelhead, salmon and cutthroat trout. Lakes and streams of central and eastern Oregon are stocked chiefly with rainbow and eastern brook trout although some streams also have steelhead runs. These fish support great fisheries and canneries at

Astoria and other cities.

One of Oregon's most valued wildlife resources is its big game herds, consisting of the mule deer and Roosevelt elk in western Oregon and the antelope in southeastern Oregon.

The small game birds and migratory waterfowl. The pheasant is the important game bird as far as the hunter is concerned. The Game Commission operates four game farms for these animals. A new game farm is being constructed at Hermiston to replace the old farm at Pendleton. The other three farms are located at Ontario, Eugene and Corvallis. Birds are raised under an open field system so that they will be brought up under conditions as close as possible to conditions they will face when released.

Furbearing animals for which there has been an open trapping season include mink, muskrat, otter, and raccoon. Other species have been protected by closed seasons. While continued protection and management has improved the beaver population. An open season has not been considered justified. Trapping of beaver is done under supervision of the commission and is limited to areas where damage complaints exist. In the summer beaver are live-trapped and transplanted to areas where they will be of benefit. In the winter, dead-trapping is carried on and landowners who sign beaver management agreements with the commission receive one-third of the proceeds from beaver taken of their lands. The

two-thirds is used to pay the trappers and administration expense of the beaver management program.

National forests covering more than 13,693,000 acres, or about one-fourth the area of the state, has been set aside in Oregon. From the Columbia River to almost the California border. An unbroked series of national forest areas covers the timberlands and snow-capped peaks of the Cascade Range.

Sturgeon Lake is one of the most historic wild-life refuges in Oregon, located 10 miles north of Portland Oregon on Sauvies Island.

Vella Woodfield

BIBLIOGRAPHY
OREGON BLUE BOOK

OREGON STATE PARKS

Columbia River Highway

Bradley Park is situated on Clatsop Crest, twenty-five miles east of Astoria, and 700 feet above the Columbia. This park has the distinction of being the first state park to come under the jurisdiction of the Oregon State Highway Commission. It offers a fine view of the lower river and surroundings. There is ample parking space, picnic nooks, a water supply, and rest rooms.

Willamette Stone Park is four miles west of downtown Portland. This initial point was formerly marked by a cedar stake, set on June 4, 1857. The concrete monument was placed on July 5, 1885.

Crown Point Park is twenty-four miles east of Portland situated on the Great Rock, 725 feet above the river. The famous Vista House is located on this point. It is one of Oregon's most publicized view points.

Crown Point Loops Park is situated a few miles east of Crown Point. Here are forests with different species of trees and flowers.

Guy W. Talbot Park is in a grove of tall firs and maples. There are tables, stoves, water, resting facilities, and sanitary facilities. The beautiful Latourell Fall, 240 feet in height, is plainly visible from the highway bridge. A good foot trail reaches to the top of the fall.

George W. Joseph Park adjoins Talbot Park on the south side. There are no facilities, but there is a fine view of

another high waterfall.

Shepperd's Dell Park has geological interest as it is marked by a unique rock cliff overhanging on a rounding curve. There are no facilities.

Ainsworth Park is situated directly below St. Peter's Dome, a massive monolith of layered basalt that rests over 2,000 feet above the river. The area is beautifully wooded and possesses a free-flowing, ice cold spring. Picnic tables and a stove are in a nearby nook canopied by alders.

John B. Yeen Park is situated on McCord Creek. The McCord Creek Fall and its picturesque setting are the chief attractions. The falls has a total height of 300 feet. From upright sections of a petrified tree, a fifteen minute walk over an easy switch-back trail, takes the visitors to a point that offers a fine view of the falls and its interesting surroundings. There are no facilities.

Sheridan Wayside Park is very near the Bonneville Dam. The park has a view of the Bonneville project. There is limited parking space, but no facilities.

Starvation Creek Park is on Starvation Creek. It has a fine waterfall, 200 feet in height, dropping into a rock-filled basin, not far from the highway. The picnic area is quite extensively used.

Viento Park is a small wayside area, approximately eight miles west of Hood River. There is a good water supply, adequate table and bench combinations, stoves, and rest rooms.

Wugant Park is located on Warham Creek. The park is

partially crossed by the stream. There is a trail to the top of the ridge, elevation 2,300 feet, commanding a superb view of this section of the river, the walls of the gorge, and much of the lower Hood River Valley. It has benched tables, stoves, and other facilities. Southward, there are isolated, picturesque tracts.

Seneca Fouts Memorial Park lies about one-half mile from Mitchell Point Tunnel. A hill on the south side, rising to 1,200 feet, has an almost complete view of lower Hood River Valley. There are no facilities.

Hood River-Mosier Wayside Forest situated two miles east of the Hood River bridge, was acquired from four of the last Waucoma Indians. It is the most easterly stand of Douglas-Fir forest along the Columbia River Highway.

Memaloose Overlook Park is three miles east of Mosier. In addition to being a fine viewpoint, it commands a full view of Memaloose Island, where for years the Indians deposited their dead in roofed-over vaults.

Mayer Park is the most easterly of the Columbia Gorge State Parks. Its highest level is a broad parking space over 600 feet above the river. The site has an excellent viewpoint of the typical Eastern Oregon landscape. In the spring, profusions of flowers grow around the roadside. The park has no facilities.

The Lewis and Clark Plaza is within the city limits of The Dalles, where a monument is being erected to commemorate a three-day encampment by the Lewis and Clark party at the mouth of Mill Creek.

Oases is the so-called desert between Arlington and Pendleton. It is making a fair showing at tree culture.

Emigrant Hill Viewpoint, approximately thirteen miles east of Pendleton offers a fine view of the heart of the Oregon wheat growing country.

Emigrant Spring Park is situated near the summit of the Blue Mountains on the Oregon Trail, about thirty miles east of Pendleton. The wayside has a distinction of being the only compact forest along U. S. Highway 30. A stone marker along the side of the road reads: "Oregon Trail 1843-1847." There are excellent facilities and an old ccc camp has been turned into a mess hall in case of rain.

Gangloff Park is a small tract, beside the highway at the west entrance to La Grande, where a granite monument has been erected and dedicated to the memory of the pioneers of Union County.

Wallowa Wayside Forest in the northeast corner of Oregon, is beside the river in the Wallowa River Canyon along the Wallowa Lake Highway. This wayside has a tract of beautiful virgin pine forest. There are latrines, a drinking fountain flowing pure, cold water, but there are neither tables nor stoves.

Eastern and Central Oregon

Dyer Park is a small highway and creekside picnic place in the depths of Ramsey Canyon. It is ten miles south of Condon. Although small and in a cramped, inelegant setting, the people in the vicinity make it a comfortable meeting place.

Shelton Park is on rising ground nearly twelve miles south of Fossil on the John Day Highway. There is a fountain and tables by the roadside and a short side road leads to an opening beside a clear stream where there are a few tables and a stove.

Ochoco Park is an improved parking space overlooking Prineville and the pleasing fertile valley with the pine forests of Ochoco Mountain. There are no facilities.

The Cove Palisades Park is a diverse, wide-spread area of 7,000 acres between Madras and Redmond. This area is a site of scenic interest, in a geologic wonderland. It must be seen to be appreciated. In the forks of two rivers is "The Island," an isolated steep sided block of intracanyon laid volcanic ejecta. Round Butte, in the northeast corner of the area, is a viewpoint of impelling interest. The park was originally created by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This agency installed the first improvements, which consist of a green grass plot, a fine, cold water supply, a stove and two rest rooms. The resident caretaker's quarters are at the east end of the bridge where any desired park information may be obtained.

Peter Skene Ogden Park is situated where The Dalles-California Highway passes over the canyon of Crocker River which flows 300 feet beneath the bridge deck. This deep, narrowed, box canyon can be viewed at leisure from the rock wall that rims the south side parking area. There are no facilities.

Pilot Butte Park, situated on the east margin of the city of Bend, is a cinder cone rising 500 feet above the city's bench mark. It was a pioneer landmark pointing the way to Farewell Bend. A paved roadway spirals to its smoothly leveled summit. No one visiting in the vicinity should miss going to this highly inspiring viewpoint.

Lava River Caves Park situated on the Dalles-California highway fourteen miles south of Bend, is another of the unusual volcanic phenomena that characterize a wide area of this locality. The main cave is fifty feet wide, thirty-five feet high, and about a mile long. Lanterns may be rented from the caretaker by those who wish to explore the chambers of the cave.

The John Day Fossil Beds Park is situated on and adjacent to the John Day River and the John Day Highway. The park area is in three units, the outstanding features being "The Cathedral," "Turtle Cove," "Sheep Rock," and "Picture Gorge." "Picture Gorge" is so named because of ancient pictographs on its walls. Turtle Cove, rich in remains of rare animals was named because of fossilized turtles unearthed here. There are no facilities.

Battle Mountain Park was so named to commemorate the Indian troubles of 1874. The park is splendidly situated on the west slope of the Blue Mountains, forty miles south of Bendleton. It is well-facilitated, has a huge outdoor fireplace of multi-colored stone, and a supply of clear, cold water. The picnic setting of yellow pines.

The Camas Creek-John Day Wayside Forest is a very pleasing strip of open yellow pine with Blue Mt. firs and larch bordering the highway through the narrow canyon of Camas Creek.



--Silver Creek Falls State Park

Chandler Park is situated on the Fremont Highway. Rising 2,000 feet above Abert Lake is Abert Rim, reputed to be one of, if not the highest and longest true sheer faults on the globe. The vertical cliff is 600-800 feet high. The park is in a pleasant situation beside Crooked Creek. There is a picnic area with a water supply and facilities.

Booth Park is situated on Antelope Creek, thirteen miles west of Lakeview. The park site is a comparatively level one, on the north side of the highway. There are benched tables and stoves, a gravity water supply and other facilities.

Tub Springs Park is on Green Springs highway, nineteen miles east of Ashland. Tub Springs was a pioneer watering place for stages and freight teams. The usual picnic area facilities have been installed.

Casey Park thirty miles from Medford on the Crater Lake highway, is delightfully situated on a bank of this beautiful section of Rogue River, where the yellow pines and sugar pines grow and spring flowers are beautiful. Situated nearby mid-distance to Crater Lake, it is an inviting, restful spot where all facilities have been provided.

The Tow Velle State Park is situated along the bank of Rogue River on Table Rock Road. This tract was recently given to the state for park purposes. This site has a mile of river frontage facing the stream riffles, affording the public free access to this portion of the stream, long noted for its steelhead trout and salmon fishing. There are no facilities

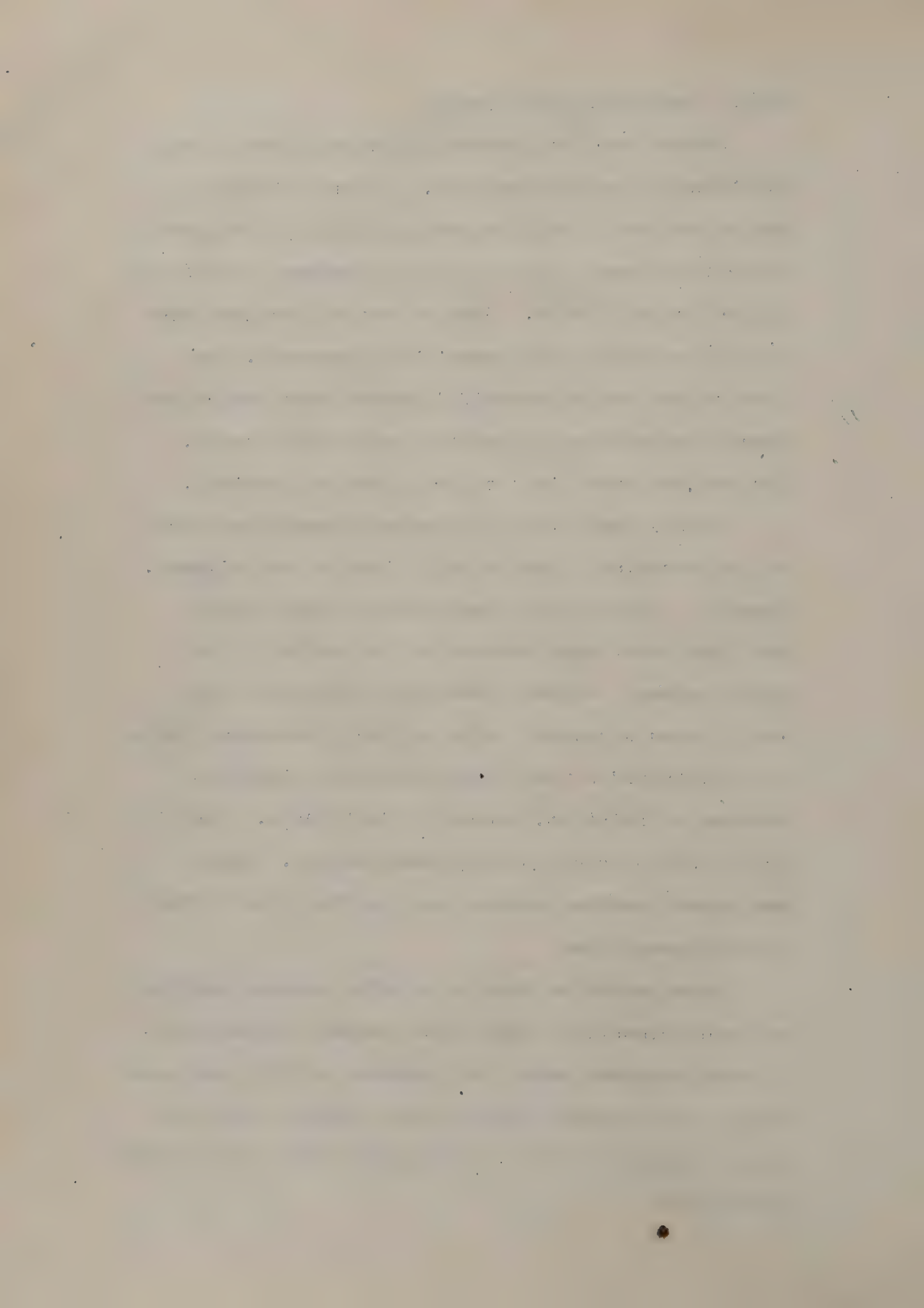
Arline Asula

Oregon Shore and Coast Range

Azalea Park is located six miles north of the California line at Brookings. It is a field of native azaleas. This gorgeous grouping is reported to be the finest showing of wild azaleas to be found in the United States. Some of the shrubs have been said to be 150 to 400 years old by experts. The furnishings are of beautiful myrtle wood tables and bench combinations and myrtle log resting seats. The mid May event is a colorful azalea festival.

Harris Beach Park is located three miles north of Brookings and lies on both sides of the highway. There is a fine, short beach below Signal Knoll and long wide beach extends to the south of the picnic areas. A trail leading to the top of the knoll shows a splendid view of the picturesque rocks and inlets and a view along the coast line that reaches to Point St. George in California. The view to the north is cut off by Cape Ferrello. There are picnic tables, stoves, and sanitary facilities on the ocean side.

Cape Sebastian Park is of wide acreage centred on bold promontory eight miles south of Gold Beach. A stone monument marks the entrance of the road leading to the headland, which rises steeply from the sea to nearly 700 feet. From here there are forested background.



In the open wild irises flaunt their gay colors. A boisterous, picturesque chasm cuts across its north end, and a spouting horn marks the ocean side and to the south it looks out upon the Hunter Cove. On the north side another trail leads to the slopes about 250 feet or so above the tide.

Geisel Monument is situated a short distance from the Oregon Coast Highway on a mile long side road. Its south end is five miles from Widderburn. The fenced burial plot is the site of John Geisel, where the father and three young sons were killed by Indians the night of February 22, 1856. The same night practically every other home on the Rogue River area was burned.

Humbug Mountain Park is entered four miles south of Port Orford. Early navigationers called the mountain Sugar Loaf. In 1851 it was called Humbug Mt. and has been called that every since. The summit is 1,748 feet above tide. Picnic tables, stoves, good water and sanitary facilities are along the creek near the caretaker's quarters.

Battle Rock is a small area adjoining the highway near Port Orford. It is in memory of a tragic incident that marked the attempt to establish a settlement in Curry County on June 9, 1851, when Captain William Tichenor put a party of nine poorly armed men ashore to establish a camp, but they were massacred by Indians.

But after many fights they won and established the settlement. The park has picnic tables, a water supply, and rest rooms.

Cape Argo Park is situated on secondary highway No. 240, which is routed thru Charleston, 8.6 miles from North Bend to the park entrance six miles further on. This park is partly forested. There are views up and down the coast. The developed areas are well landscaped and there are picnic areas with tables, benches, stoves, water supply, and rest rooms. Along the sea edge there are indentations for sea fishing.

Unpqua Lighthouse Park is situated south of Winchester Bay, bordering the river and ocean for a distance of over four miles. The east side touches Clear Lake. No other sand dunes in the United States have climbed as high or buried as much forest as these. They have gone 500 feet high. Not far from here is Lake Marie, where there are a few picnic tables, a stove and water supply.

Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial Park is situated two miles south of Florence and is considered to be one of the outstanding and best equipped parks of the state system. It was named in honor of Mrs. Honeyman, who has for years so earnestly advocated the all time preservation of Oregon's superlative scenic features. The park is traversed by the Coast Highway with Lake Clearwon to the west and Woahink Lake to the east. The park is forested and

flowered. On the lakes are floats, a diving board and other things. There's also a bath house.

Devil's Elbow Park is situated on the Coast Highway adjoining the Heceta Head lighthouse reservation. Approaching it from the north, the highway is high up on an open mountain shoulder, then descends circuitously to the acute Devil's Elbow. It has beautiful views. There are picnic grounds and facilities near the north end of the bridge.

Seal Rock Park is situated eight miles south of Newport adjoining Seal Rock village. The ocean view has three prominent rocks: Tourist to the south, Castle to the north with Elephant in between. There is good sea fishing. There are tables and other picnic facilities.

Yaquina Bay Park is entered at the Newport end of the Yaquina Bay Bridge. The park was formerly a light-house reservation and the building was erected in 1871. It has a historical background and is the oldest continuously used beach resort locality on the Oregon Coast. The picnic grounds are roomy and well facilitated.

Devil's Punch Bowl Park is situated just off the Coast Highway at the Otter Rock village. The coast indentation just north of the park is recognized among scientists as being one of, if not actually the richest of the coast marine gardens.

Rocky Creek Park is twelve miles north of Newport. The shore front is steep and rocky except for a very small beach. The highway leads through grassy plains and there are tables, stoves, rest rooms, and drinking water.

Depoe Bay Wayside Park is a narrow area between the highway and ocean shore, touching the north side of the entrance to the rock betressed cove where the fishing crage find harbor. It is very beautiful and people are always watching the crafts.

Short Sand Beach Park is a heavily forested area lying on both sides of the coast highway. It is entered at the Arch Cape tunnel Mile Post 35.73 and left at Mile Post 41.29 just south of Neah-kah-nie Mountain. This glyptic rock was the home of Ekani, the God of the Nehalem Indians. There are many tales of chests of gold hidden by bucanneers. There is a good parking spot and a good trait which leads to the Sea. There are tables and a place to build fires.

Ecola Park is situated between Seaside and Cannon beach. The park has an ocean frontage of four and a half miles with two fine beaches. There are picnicking spaces, parking spaces, stoves, and a water suply. It looks down on the rocks where sea lions rest. Elk and birds are also found here.

Saddle Mountain Park is a tract of logged off land that is topped by an isolated rock structure, which nature has shaped to fit its name. The road to the peak leaves the Wolf Creek highway eight-tenths of a mile east of the Necanicum highway junction, nine miles up the road and four miles of graded foot trail to the crest which rises to 3,266 feet. It is very beautiful especially for people who like to walk to obtain a good view of ocean, river, and mountains.

Cape Meares Park is a Federally owned tract adjoining and a part of the Cape Meares Lighthouse Reservation. It is situated just south of the entrance to Tillamook Bay. The high point of the area is 700 feet above tide.

Newburgh Park is a low, level coastal tract situated on the ocean shore 2.5.3. miles west of Oregon Coast Highway, between Langlois and Port Orford. There are no park facilities.

Tideways Park occupies the portion of Bolon Island west of the highway at the head of Winchester Bay and is touched by the Coast Highway. A quiet secluded picnic area with facilities is located on the outer end of the island which appears to have been at one time the site of two or three Indian houses.

Otter Crest Park is ten miles north of Newport, it has a small area but is one of the most impressive promontories on the Oregon Shore. A visit to this section of the coast would not be complete without visiting here.

Golden and Silver Falls Park is situated on Glen and Silver Creeks in the Coast Range hills about twenty five miles from Coos Bay. The Golden Falls is on Glen Creek; Silver Falls, on Silver Creek. The falls are about 200 feet high. The facilitated picnic area is a very pleasing site for this purpose.

H. B. Van Duzer Forest Corridor is a wayside forest bordering both sides of a section of the Salmon River Highway in Lincoln and Tillamook Counties. This tract is a splendid exhibit of Oregon's primitive fir forest.

Cape Lookout Park is situated a mile or two from the south end of Netarts Bay. From Tillamook it is twelve mile by car and two mile on foot to Jackson Creek. The trail which goes through here rises 863 feet at the land end. The bold extremity is 400 feet above the sea.

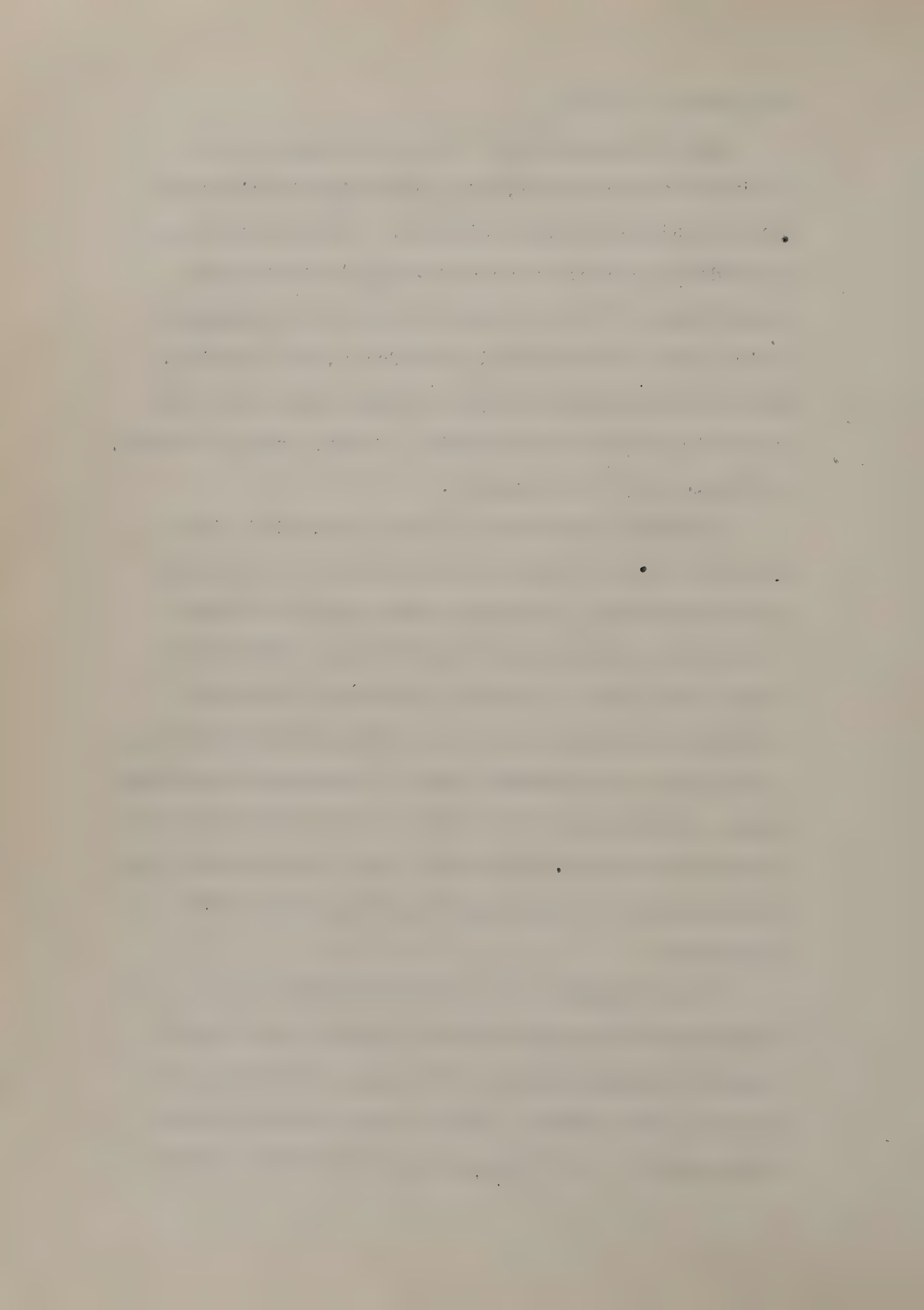
See also

Willamette Valley

Silver Creek Falls. Oregon's Premier State Park has an area of 1,824 acres which is situated on the Salem-Silverton Highway. It shows the highest attendance record of any of Oregon's individual state parks. Silver Creek has two main branches which have ten beautiful waterfalls, foot trails, and forests of many kinds of trees. The park has a parking space for hundreds of cars, picnic tables, stoves, and a water supply.

Champoeg State Park is an area of 106 miles situated beside the Willamette nearly mid-distance between Newbery and Aurora twenty four to twenty six miles respectively from Portland. This park marks the spot of a meeting place of a group of pioneers for the purpose of creating an organization, establish a provisional form of government and place Oregon under the jurisdiction of the United States. There are benches, tables and other picnic facilities. There is also a building for pioneer relics and antiques.

Fort Sheridan is a small historical park, situated on the Three Rivers Highway a half mile north of Valley Junction. This was originally the site of Fort Yamhill. Some of the Indian who are descendants of the Siletz are still living there.



Helmick Park is on the south bank of the storied Luchiamute, it is touched by Pacific Highway West 4.71 miles South of Monmouth. There are picnic facilities.

Alderwood Park is on the Sivslow Highway D. S. 36, nine miles west of Cheshire.

Cascadia Park is situated on the north bank of South Santian River 41.5 miles from Albany and fourteen miles from Sweet Home. It has many mineral springs. Many believe that the waters are curative. There are swimming holes, picnic tables, rest rooms, and every thing is very beautiful.

Elk Creek Tunnel Wayside Forest is on the Umpqua Highway 38, 10.6 miles west from Drain and 3.3 miles east of Ekton. The area is forested with fir and oak trees. There are also many streams which flow beautifully over the rocks.

Bald Peak Park is situated on a ridge of the Chehalem Hill-mera mid-distance on the road between Newberg and Yamhill elevation about 1,700 feet. It shows the coast Range and high Cascades.

Washburne Park is situated on the Pacific Highway West 4.5 miles north of Junction City. It is a wooded tract and a very good picnic area.

Doreen Gissel

Panorama of Oregon State Parks

put out by

Oregon State Highway Commission

NATIONAL PARKS IN

OREGON

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Crater Lake, famous for its rare beauty and marvelous coloring, lying in the caldera of an old volcano and surrounded by rainbow-colored lave cliffs, is said to contain the bluest water known to exist naturally in the world. Ever-green trees fringe the rim that rises from 500 to 2,000 feet above the water and continues down the mountain slopes to the valleys below.

The amazing beauty of this lake, lying in the heart of a once mighty mountain has mystified artists, scientists, and writers for half a century. Its charm cannot be reproduced by word, pen, or brush, and its unity of form and color is not surpassed by any other natural scene in our country. At Crater Lake, one sees beauty in its truest sense and is lifted above the common place.

Crater Lake National Park in southern Oregon, established May 22, 1902, includes this exquisite lake and many miles of extraordinarily beautiful forests surrounding it, an area of 250 square miles, 6 miles in diameter with a shore line of 26 miles.

Near the west shore rises Wizard Island, a symmetrical cinder cone 763 feet high. Off the south shore lies the Phantom Ship, a strangely twisted mass of lave resembling a ship under sail.





--centrally situated Crater Lake



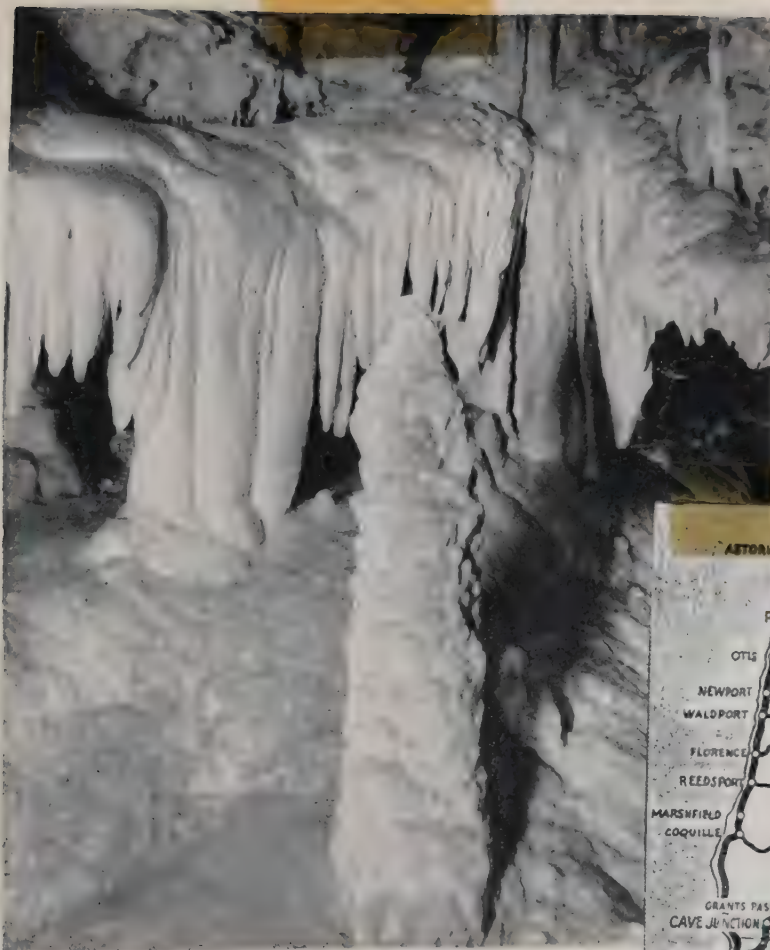
--centrally situated Crater Lake

The volcano in which Crater Lake lies was once a peak 14,000 or 15,000 feet high. Geologists call it Mount Mazama. Like the volcanic cones of today in the same range, Mount Rainer, Mount Hood, and Mount Shasta, its summit was snowcrowned, its sides scared with glaciers. But the top of Mount Mazama collapsed and disappeared into the depths of the volcano. Unlike some volcanoes which blow their heads off and scatter the materials for miles around, this mountain literally swallowed itself. The crater, known to geologists as a caldera, is the only one of its kind in the United States proper.

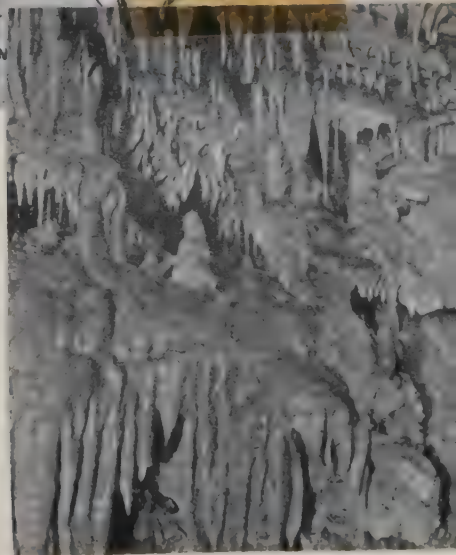
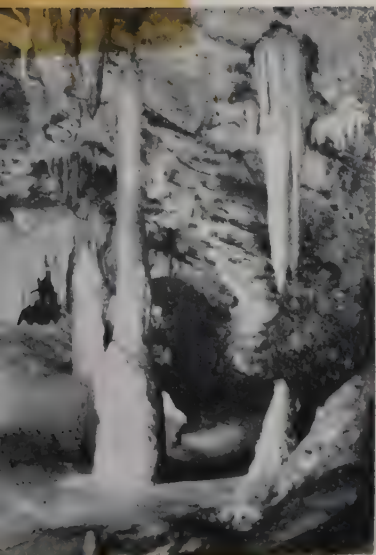
Wizard Island, a miniature volcano, developed after the disappearance of Mount Mazama.

OREGON CAVES

The Oregon caves are a National Monument, located in Josephine county in the heart of the Siskeyou mountains, 4,000 feet above sea level. The monument was established by presidential proclamation in 1909. Since 1934 the area has been under the jurisdiction of the department of the interior and the national park service. It is administered as an integral part of Crater Lake National Park. The caves were discovered in August, 1874 by Elijah Davidson. In 1877, Frank M. Nickerson of Kerby, Oregon, made the first extensive exploration. Nature's work in forming these beautiful caves has gone over a very long period of time. The caves are decorated with fantastic pillars,



--famous national park
the Oregon Caves





stalagmites, and canopels of stone, which hang from vaulted domes above the many rooms and galleries. A good trail is maintained in the caves. The indirect electric lighting adds to one's appreciation of the underground wonderland. Outside the caves there are several miles of trail which traverse magnificent stands of virgin forest. From lookout points along the trails there are inspiring views of forest covered mountains and valleys. Deer and many species of birds and small mammals are abundant in the monument. There is a free picnic ground for those desiring such facilities. Regular guide service through the caves is maintained during the spring, summer, and fall months. Through the winter, guide service is arranged at the convenience of visitors.

Marlene Hannes

National Parks of the North West

by
Martelle W. Frager

The Oregon Blue Book 1947-1948

INDIAN RESERVATIONS

A reservation is a tract of land set aside by the government for some purpose.

There are six Indian reservations in Oregon. Although most Indians live on reservations, they are not required to do so but can live where they please. Indians are American citizens and have the same rights as anyone else in America.

There are six reservations in Oregon, with a total population of 5,000.

The Wamm Spring Reservation has a population of 1,094. It is comprised of Wascos, Teninos, and Paiutes.

The Seletz River Reservation consists of Rogues, Cnetcos, Pillomocks and other mixed breeds. It has a population of 1,140.

On the Klamath Reservation, there are 1,201 Indians. It is made up of Klamath, Modocs, Y ahoo-skins, Snakes, and Shastes.

There is also a Public Domain with a population of 2,220. It is an independent village of Fautes, located a short distance from Burns.

Indian children are given a free education just like any other American. They are required to go to school until they are eighteen years old or have completed high school. This is a law in

Oregon. The government Indian schools are located on the Warm Springs Reservation and at Chemawa, otherwise education is provided through the State Public School System and by church mission schools.

The Indian population in Oregon is about 10,000. This count was taken in 1949 and has probably changed considerably since. They make up only one percent of Oregon's population, so it is evident that there are not as many Indians in Oregon as most people think.

Although most tribal customs have been abandoned certain festivals such as the Spring Root Feast at Simnosh are observed and are open to the public. Outside of this festival the Indians of Oregon are very different than their ancestors. They dress, live, and work the same as their white neighbors.

Joyce Nyberg
&
Betty Nelson

RESORTS

Timberline Lodge, located at Mount Hood, is 63 miles from Portland. It can easily be reached by a fine highway with daily stage service. It is famous (as a skiing resort) for winter sports, especially Government Camp, The Ski Bowl, Tom, Dick, and Harry Mountain, and Multotorpar Hill are famous names to the skiers. Glade trail is for intermediate skiers, Westleg trail is suggested for novices, and the experts choose Alpine and Blossom trails.

The equipment needed are skis, poles, and boots, which may be rented both at Government Camp and at Timberline. Automobile chains may be obtained at Rhododendron and at Government Camp.

Accommodations are available at Rhododendron, 42 miles from Portland, at Government Camp Village, and at Timberline Lodge ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles off main highway). Hotels, inns, and cabins, provide facilities to suit every purse.

Lone Mountain Valley Resort is located on the famous Redwood Highway 199 in Southern Oregon, formerly was on the Old Stage Coach Road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from O'Brien, Oregon.

Transportation to the resort can be obtained by way of a station wagon, which meets the Grey Hound at O'Brien, trains at Grant Pass, and the United Air Lines at Medford. Private planes may land at the air field and private yachts may be rented at Crescent City by advance notice for transportation to Lone Mountain Valley Resort. The resort is famous for fishing, hunting, pack trips, hiking, riding, and lake swimming. For those who love active sports there



--Timberline Lodge at Mt. Hood



are tennis, badminton, ping pong, croquet, and barn yard golf. In evening there is the lounge in Town House, where you can dance or relax.

Accommodations are available at cottages with all the modern conveniences and all the privacy you wish. Vegetables are available and for those who do not wish to cook there is the Coffee Shop for short orders. The rates are reasonable at Lone Mountain Valley Resort.

The Rose Festival is held in Portland, Oregon, the city of roses, every June. The grand floral parade, a solid mile of beauty, forms in the stadium where 30,000 persons may see its magnificence in comfort. Leaving the stadium by 30 or more fine bands it passes four miles of city streets, where half a million people enjoy it from the side walks.

Another entertainment is the Junior Rose Festival Parade, sponsored by kiddies with their own Junior Queen and Court arrives. It is more than a mile of beautiful floats. Not one artificial flower is used. Every night at the stadium a White Horse patrol performs a fine exhibition of horse man ship. The different performances in the stadium end with fire works exhibitions.

The, Order of the Royal Rosarians sponsors the Queen's Banquet, followed by the Queen's, which is invitational and formal.

Cottage Grove, located in Lane County, Oregon, can be reached by way of Pacific Highway 99 and also by a network of other excellent roads. The Southern Pacific Lines, the Pacific Grey Hound Bus Lines, and the Eugene Airport offer

regular transportation to Cottage Grove.

The resort is famous for fishing, hunting, and at Cottage Grove Lake, located just five miles south, is a wonderful lake for swimming.

Mary Ann Shaube
Shaube

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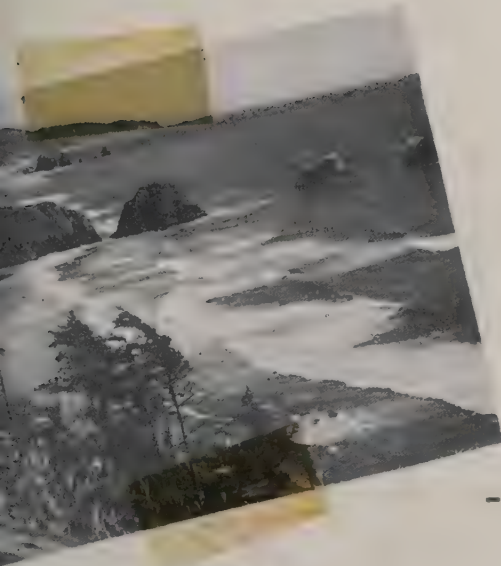
~~P~~HAMPHLET, COTTAGE, GROVE, LONE COUNTY, OREGON

RESORTS

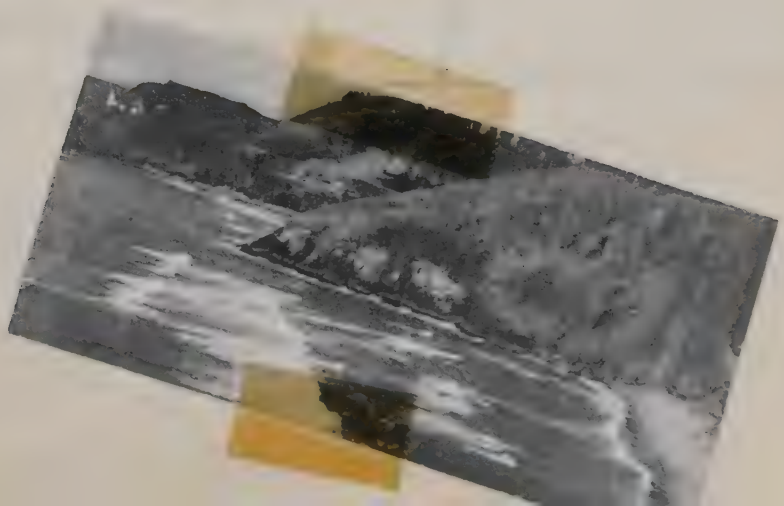
Oregon is a magnificent state in which to vacation. Every section whether it is a beach, lake, or mountain is prepared to take care of the thousands of tourists every year. These resorts following are members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The other excellent resorts are named later.

Extreme heat and cold are unknown on the Oregon coast. A complete tour of the Oregon coast either begins or ends with the crossing of the Columbia River between Astoria and Megler. Wide beaches invite you to enjoy the surf and sun.

Astoria, the fishing capitol of the Northwest, is located at the mouth of the Columbia River. It is the first American settlement on the Pacific coast, established at first as a fur trading center. It has now a great maritime importance and lumber, flour mills, and canneries. The annual Astoria Salmon Derby is the major sports fishing event on the northwestern coast. One of the most interesting things to see is the Astor Column. It was erected in 1926 to commemorate the events connected with the discovery, exploration, and settlement of the Northwest, centering around Astoria. The Column is located on Coxcomb Hill, seven hundred feet above the Columbia River. It affords a beautiful view of the mountains, river, and ocean. The population of Astoria is 10,389. The



--wonderful beaches



WASH.

Black: Miles to Astoria

Red: Miles to Crescent City

0

20

42

73

297 118

264 151



OREGON



--the Oregon coast

altitude is 16 feet.

Gearheart has a population of four hundred and is located directly on the seashore. It is a well known summer resort.

Seaside is Oregon's largest and oldest seaside resort. A monument at Seaside marks the end of the Oregon trail. The winter population according to a recent report is 2,902, while the summer population is 20,740. The general amusements available at Seaside are surf and sun bathing, fishing, hiking, riding, golf, tennis, and indoor amusements. The Seaside Aquarium contains an exhibit of marine life from off the Oregon Coast.

Cannon Beach is located on a wide beach, but is protected from the wind, by the surrounding mountains. The population is approximately 500.

Among points of interest along the coast is Maystack Rock, a well known landmark. It is 235 feet high. Next along the coast is Arch Cape Tunnel, and after that is Short Sands Beach. A good trail heads from the highway west to this beach. Next you can see Pirates' Cove and Agate Caves. Then you see Neakkakine, and a magnificent sea scope to the south.

Neakkahnle stretches on mile west on a broad protected beach. A good view of Neakkahnle Mountain is obtained from the beach. The general amusements are surf and sun bathing, hiking, and horseback riding. There is a resort hotel located on the beach.

Nehalem is a commercial fishing community, and an annual salmon derby is held here as in Astoria, but



--courtesy is shown to Oregon's visitors



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

not on as large a scale.

Wheeler is the commercial center for North Tilamook county. The population is 300.

Manhattan is a beach resort with summer cottages for rent in the vicinity.

Rockaways' population is 600. The general amusements there are surf bathing, riding, dancing, and pool swimming.

Twin Rocks has a wide beach for bathing. The population is 200.

Barveiw is the entrance to Tilamook Bay and is a well known resort.

Garabaldi is a well known lumber town. Its population is 500.

Tilamook is the home of Tilamook cheese. It is a wonderful place to go if you enjoy looking at animals for there is a Federal Bird Reserve here, and also a Sea Lion Rookery is located off shore. The population of Tilamook is 2,800.

Bay City is well known for its fishing. It is a wonderful place to go if you want to spend this sort of vacation.

Beaver is a small trading center on Brown Creek. Its general amusements are fishing, hunting, and camping.

Cloverdale has all year fishing. The population is 200.

Nesknowin has good sandy beaches that are popular for bathing. The population is 100. There are summer cottages for rent on the beach.

The population of Ocean Lake is 700. General amusements are bathing, boating, and fishing. Agate Beach is located in this vicinity.

De Lake is located directly on the lake, but the beach is within easy reach. The population of this community is 300.

Nelscott is the center of a delightful pleasure land. The hills stretch down to reach the sea. It is a beautiful place to spend your vacation.

Taft is located on Siletz Bay near the beach. There is boating and fishing on the bay. The popular Red Headed Roundup Rodeo is held there every year. The winter population is 500.

Cutler City is famous for its gardens of wild rhodendrons. Many people travel from all around to see these gardens. The population of this small town is 380.

Kernville is a small fishing community.

Glenden Beach is a residential resort area.

A list of some popular resorts are:

Seaside, De Lake, Glenada, Gold Beach, Cannon Beach, Depoe Bay, Gardnier, Bridal Veil, Nehalem, Agate Beach, Lakeside, Hood River, Parkdale, and Rhodendron.

Some of the general resorts located in Oregon are Grieves Prospect Resort, which is located at Prospect, Oregon. The elevation of this resort is 2,500 feet in the heart of the Cascades on the Crater Lake Highway. The amusements available at this resort are fishing and hunting. This resort is open from April 1. to November 1.

The Oregon Caves Resort is located at Oregon Caves, Oregon. The elevation of the caves is 11,000 feet. These caves are located in the heart of the Siskiyous. The caves have been lighted and trips through the caves are held all year.

Wolf Creek Tavern is located at Wolf Creek, Oregon. The elevation of this resort is 1,276. The main amusements are fishing and hunting. This resort displays a large collection of antiques which are very interesting to look at. The season lasts all year.

Oregon's lake resorts are very beautiful. One of the most famous of these resorts is Crater Lake Lodge. This is located in the Crater Lake National Park. Some of the sports available at this lodge are boat trips, and fishing on the lake.

Another beautiful lake resort is Crescent Lake. It is located at Crescent Lake, Oregon, with an elevation of 4,837. The chief amusement at this lodge is swimming in the lake with good sand beaches. There are also fishing, horseback riding, and boating. The season lasts from May 15 to October 15. This lodge is also open for winter sports.

Diamond Lake Resort is located at Diamond Lake, Oregon. The elevation is 5,182. This resort is located 20 miles south of Crater Lake Lodge. The general amusements are fishing, riding, boating, and bathing. The season is from May 30 to September 20.

The dude ranches in Oregon are the A-Bar-L Ranch, which is located at Canyon City, with an elevation

of 4,200. A ranch car meets the guests as they arrive. The sports that are available at the ranch are fishing, hunting, swimming, archery, and riding. The season for this ranch is from June 1 to October 25.

The Diamond and a Half Ranch is located at Hereford, Oregon. It is one of a famous group of family ranches that border the Blue Mountains of the Whitman National Forest. The elevation of this ranch is 4,000. The sports at this ranch are trout fishing, swimming, boating, and hunting. Rodeos are held there during the season, which lasts all year.

The Lazy T. Ranch is located at John Day, Oregon and has an elevation of 3,000 feet. The sports available there are fishing, hunting, swimming, archery, trap shooting, and informal polo. The season lasts from May 15, to November 1.

The Metolius Ranch is located at Camp Sherman, Oregon. The elevation of the ranch is 3,100, because of the Cascade Mountains. The amusements at the ranch are fishing, hunting, hiking, riding, archery, and free instruction in swimming and archery. The season lasts from May 25 to November 1.

Audrey Tanne

I got my information from pannhlets about Oregon resorts, from the world book, and from the American Automobile Association guide book for resorts.

EDUCATION OF OREGON

Willamette University was founded by Jason Lee and early Christian Pioneers, in the year 1842. It is the oldest university in the West, and is located in the heart of Salem, Oregon.

The divisions offered in math and natural science are: math astronomy, geology, biology, botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, and home economics. The divisions offered in art are: fine arts, literature, speech, drama, journalism, modern languages French, German, Spanish classical languages, Latin, western world literature, library science, history, political science, public administration, economics, business administration, psychology, philosophy, religion, and it has also a college of law.

To be registered into the college of Willamette you have to be there at the time provided at opening, and not at any other time except by permission of a director. No new student may enter more than two weeks after the opening of the semester.

Lewis and Clark College was established under auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It's first name was Albany College. It was founded in 1867. Classes started in September of that year. It is located in Albany, Oregon, but after beginning September 1938 all the work of the college was concentrated in Portland, Oregon.

The divisions offered are: English, speech, dramatics, foreign languages, French, German, Spanish,

Greek, religion, philosophy, natural science, mathematics, biology, chemistry, geology, physics, social science, business administration, history, political science, psychology, sociology, fine arts, music, home economics, journalism, and secretarial science.

Multnomah College was established by the Portland Y.M.C.A. in 1884. It has one of the distinctive and beautiful Indian place names of Pacific North West.

Divisions offered are: English and political science, and the rest is the same as Lewis and Clark college only Multnomah offers engineering.

Marylhurst College is a college that is modern with century old traditions it is a four year liberal arts Catholic college for women, and was founded by the Sister of Holy Name of Jesus and Mary in years of 1908-1909, it's located on the west bank of the Willamette, six miles south of Portland. They completed training school in 1908. It's location is six miles south of Portland and 4 miles north of Oregon City.

Divisions offered are: art, psychology, English, health, and library, math, music, religion, science, sociology, history, government, home economics, geography, and penmanship.

Reed College was founded in 1911 it is situated in Portland and is named after it's benefactors, the late Mr. and Mrs. Reed.

Divisions offered are: law, medicine, applied biology

engineering, scientific research, actuarial science, business journalism, government service, social service, library profession, applied psychology, teaching, and music.

At the time of registration in the college you have to pay 25 dollars to hold a place on the accepted list. There are tests to be taken before entering the college, and you are interviewed by an instructor before entering.

Oregon State was originated in the year 1832, there is no registration examinations required. Any person of sufficient maturity may enroll, they offer a correspondence course, which can be done anytime, if you haven't time to go to college. This course offers the same subjects as the rest of the colleges.

The University of Oregon is located at Eugene, Oregon. It was established by an act of the Oregon Legislature in 1874, and in 1876 the school was opened and the first classes were then started.

There are three courses in the lower division. These are language and literature, which includes English, classics, Germanic language, romance language, and philosophy. The science course includes general science, botany, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, philosophy, and zoology. The third one is a social science course which includes general social science, anthropology, economics, geography, history, psychology, and sociology.

Students must take two out of three of these courses. Other students who do not plan to pursue a major program of studies are given a special program.

The requirements for arts and letters are to complete the Lower Division work and also fulfil all requirements for the Junior Certificate.

The major cirrciula offered in arts and letters are English, language and literature, drama, speech, and prelibary options in Germanic language and other literatures.

The University Library contains 275,000 volumes of books on, arts and letters. The library is also equipped for Under-Graduate work, it has rare books, learned journals and publication of scholer society, also a Museum of Art Library and 3,500 volumes on Oriental history, literature and art.

For work in dramatics there is a special theater.

To get into the College of social science you must complete the lower division work and fulfil all requirements for the Junior Certificate.

The members of this group take part in a variety of programs for the social economic progress of the state. There are also on the facility list for the College of Social Science drafting rooms, also Exhibition and art rooms.

The school of business administration has no special requirements.

learned journal and publication of scholar society, also a Museum of Art Library and 3,500 volumes on Oriental history, literature and Art.

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The members of this group take part in a variety of programs for the social economic progress of the state. There are also on the facility list for the College of Social Science Drafting rooms, also exhibition and art rooms.

The School of Educations requirements are, the mastery of the School Master, and understanding of children, and a board of Lateral Education.

The teachers are given a chance to do practice teaching at the Roosevelt Junior High School. Here they are given a chance to plan lesson work and conduct classes.

In the library there are many books on which a teacher can rely.

The opportunities of taking the School of Education is to become a teacher in schools, colleges, or universities. They can also take a government position in Civil Service, Foreign Service, Federal and State Commission, or become employed as advisers or investigators for banks and other commercial concerns.

The University gives special attention to the educational need for students planning to enter government service.

There are no special requirements to get into the professional School of Architecture and Arts.

The School of Journalism requires the knowledge of foreign languages, history, science, typing and shorthand.

The School of Law requires two years of College work and all requirements fulfilled for the Juniro Certificate.

The School of Music has no special requirements.

*Jann Vlastilicia and Carolyn
Logston.*

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The public interest in art appreciations received its earliest encouragement in 1892, when the Portland Art Association was organized and an art museum opened in the second floor of the old City Library. Outgrowing these facilities in 1905, the first public art museum in the Pacific Northwest and art instruction to the public was begun. Here, for a quarter of a century, many students received instruction in various branches of arts, some graduating to continue study elsewhere, a few winning national recognition. Meanwhile, an appreciative audience viewed the growing permanent and traveling exhibits, represented by a wide selection of American and Old World paintings of all schools.

Through the years the majority of Oregon artists have been exponents of open-air paintings. In a desire to sympathetically portray the regional scene they have inclined toward realism. Since 1912, Harry Wentz has divided his creative efforts between teaching at the Portland Art Museum and painting water colors at Oregon mountains and sea coast.

Wylong Fong, a young Chinese artist living in Portland some fifteen years ago,

created vividly in oils but is best remembered for Oriental figure studies done with pastels on velvet. Phyllis Muirden, teaching art in Portland high schools, has executed some much admired water colors.

In 1924 monumental sculpture as a civil contribution received recognition. The former institution has been most influential in sculpture. The University of Oregon Art Museum, erected within the last decade, houses among other notable groups.

Several organizations of Artist while promoting their own work have fostered the development of talent and art appreciation in the state. The earliest of these, the Arts and Crafts Society, was founded in 1905 by Mrs. Lee Hoffman. In December 1929 the Oregon Society of Artists was formed, while the Oregon and Portland chapters of the American Artists Professional League was established in 1931. All of these groups hold annual or semi-annual exhibits. From 1930 until her death in 1936, Mrs. Harold Dickson Marsh was the State's most active exponent of organization among artists, and in 1934 was chairman of the National Week, inaugurated by the League of her suggestion.

It must be admitted that the native conservation of Oregonians has until recent

years, materially hindered experimentation and free expression among its artists. Today this restraining influence seems, happily on the wane. Many artists, their viewpoints broadened by a realization of the social significance and the functional usage of art are creating broader regional meaning and wider universality.

Mavis Nyberg

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CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

There are many things in this world which help us in our cultural development.

Schools have been built, both public and private. The first schools were in or around the 18th century.

Music has helped us also. Such composers as Frederic Chopin, world's greatest composer for the piano. He was born in 1809 and died in 1849.

Many operettas, such as PINAFORE, PIRATES OF PENZANCE, THE MIKADO, are very helpful. Johann Strauxs the famous Vienna waltz king, wrote many charming operettas--DIE FLEDERMUS (THE BAT) and THE GYPSY BARON. Franz Lehar whose MERRY WIDOW every one loves. Operettas tell a tale of something which is sad or humorous and sometimes exciting.

There are art museums which tell and show us many pictures of famous people and events which have happened.

Museums which have many relics are very interesting and also educational. They show us how things of long age lived and how to make our things better and how to improve them.

Therefore there are many things in this world which (as I have said before) help us in our cultural development.

Churches are also one of the interesting cultural developments.

Believe Sharp

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

KEYBOARD JUNIOR

BLUE BOOK (1948)

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OREGON MUSEUMS

The society's museums contains many thousands of articles illustrating many phases of Indian and Pioneer life, economic growth and cultural development--native tools. Objects of special interest including the sea chest that Captain Robert Gray had aboard his ship when he sailed into the Columbia River in 1792, the first printing press in the Pacific Northwest brought by the Missionaries from the Hawaii Islands in 1839, the running gear of a wagon in which pioneers came over the Oregon Trail in 1845.

February 3, 1840, is the Centennial year of the building of the John McLaughlin house, which was first constructed by him stood just above the rocky shore line of the Willamette River, a short distance North of the falls. The site is now occupied by a portion of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company. In 1909, the house was moved to its present location in the McLaughlin park on the upper level of Oregon City. A historical sketch of the house is presented by Man Cochran in the "Oregon City Enterprise" February 1st.

Some of the other museums of the Oregon counties are. The Warner Museum, Corvallis, Oregon; the Oregon Museum of Anthropology Eugene, Oregon; The Oregon Museum Foundation, Portland; Oregon Tillamook County Pioneer Museum, Tillamook, Oregon; The Museum in Old Fort Dalles, Dalles Oregon; The Museum in Jackson County, Medford, Oregon; The Art Museum on University of Oregon Campus; and the Mary Warner Oriental Collection and Art Museum at University of Oregon

*Verna Byers
Othei Packard*

1

MONUMENTS ↓

Shark Rock

Shark Rock is located in Astoria. The rock bears a message left by the survivors of the United States sloop-of-war, Shark, which was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River. The Astoria Kiwanis Club placed it on the ornamental concrete base, as a memorial to the many who have lost their lives by shipwreck at the mouth of the Columbia.

Astor Column

The Astor Column is located on Coxcomb Hill, in Astoria. It is a cylindrical monument 125 feet high, on which is a frieze 535 feet in length. It was designed by Electus Litchfield and decorated by A. Pusterlo. The frieze depicts the exploration of the Columbia River and the founding of Astoria. Within the column is a circular staircase leading to an observation platform near the top, from which is a magnificent view of the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia River, and the mountainous wooded region about the city.

End of The Trail Monument

This monument is on the promenade at the

THE
Astor Column



Published by
Astoria
Chamber of Commerce

**ASTORIA
OREGON**

promenade at the foot of Main Street in Seaside. It commemorates the Lewis and Clark journey.

The Lincoln Statue

This statue is located in Portland, and shows the great Emancipator with head bowed and shoulders drooping. Many patriotic organizations participated in the unveiling in 1928. The statue is an original, and under the terms of the agreement between the late Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, the donor, and George Fite Waters, the artist, it may never be duplicated.

Soldier's Monument

This monument is located in the Lownsdale Square in Portland. It was built by Douglas Tilden, honoring members of the Second Oregon Volunteers who fell in the Spanish-American war.

Joan of Arc Statue

The Joan of Arc Statue is located in Portland on 39th Avenue, and Glisan Street. It is a copy of the original statue in the place de Rivoli, Paris, and was given to the city by Dr. Henry Waldo Coe. It was

dedicated in 1925 to the American doughboy.

Statue of George Washington

This is a bronze heroic figure at N. E. 57th Avenue, N. E. Sandy Blvd., 82nd and N. E. 84th Avenues, in Portland, and is the work of Pompeii Coppini. It is set near the apex of a triangular plot in front of the Friendship Masonic Home Association, donors of the site. The statue faces Sandy Boulevard and looks eastward down the Old Oregon Trail, the route traveled by the pioneers. Formally dedicated in 1927, it was given to the city by Dr. Henry Waldo Coe.

Rough Rider Statue of Theodore Roosevelt

This statue is in Portland, and is also a gift of Dr. Coe. The bronze equestrian figure, mounted on a base of California granite, towers 23 feet and weighs 3 tons. It was dedicated on Armistice Day, 1922, and Vice President Coolidge made the dedicatory address. The figure of Theodore Roosevelt was designed with the advice and aid of the family. Mrs. Roosevelt made available to the artist, the actual uniform and accoutrements used by the colonel at the battle of San Juan Hill.

The Skidmore Fountain

The Skidmore Fountain is located in Portland and is the gift of Stephen Skidmore. Warner was the sculpter and H. M. Wells, the architect. The granite base is carved into a horse trough supplied with water issuing from lions' heads. The central structure consists of a bronze basin supported by classic female figures. Formerly a small colony of artists, musicians, and writers maintained studios in the Old Skidmore building facing the fountain.

Site of the First Cabin in Eugene

A stone monument marks the site of the first cabin in Eugene, which was built in 1846 by Eugene F. Skinner, for whom the city was named.

The Spanish-American War Memorial Fountain

This fountain is located in Eugene, on the corner of the courthouse grounds. It was erected in 1901, in memory of Lane County volunteers who lost their lives in the Philippines in 1898-1899. The memorial consists of two square stone pillars inscribed with a dedication and the names of the volunteers. An oblong connection slab bears two drinking

fountains.

The Pioneer Mother

At the University of Oregon in Eugene, a heroic bronze statue by A. Phimister Procter stands in the court between Susan Campbell and Hendricks Halls, women's dormitories. The statue was presented in 1932 by Burt Brown Barker, vice-president of the University in memory of his mother.

The Pioneer Monument

This also is at the University of Oregon, and stands in the old court between the Old Library and Friendly Hall. It is a heroic figure holding a bull-whip and carrying a long rifle slung over the shoulder. Sculptured by A. Phimister Procter, it was given to the university in 1919 by Joseph N. Teal.

The Dalles Indian Mission Monument

This monument is located in The Dalles, in a triangular plot at 7th and Tremitt Streets. It was erected by Willamette University in 1930 to perpetuate the memory of the Methodist mission established here in 1838, by Daniel Lee. The marker was carved from native Oregon granite by Loues Comini, pioneer

granite worker.

Oregon Trail Monument

The Oregon Trail Monument is located on a hillside at the west end of B. Avenue in La Grande. It is a slab of stone 3 feet high and 15 inches square, with "The Old Oregon Trail, 1843-1853" inscribed on the east face. Scars of the old trail still remain slanting across the rugged slope. From the site is a panoramic view of the Grande Ronde Valley, with the city in the foreground.

Viva La France Monument

This monument is located on the outskirts of Marion. It honors a Jersey that at one time held three championships for milk and butter-fat production.

Barlow Monument

This monument is a park containing only 25 square feet, and was established to honor Samuel K. Barlow and his wife, who set out from The Dalles, in October 1845, to find a short route into the Willamete Valley, that would supplant the laborious and dangerous boat route down the Columbia River.

Prouty Monument

The Prouty Monument located on the Pacific Crest Trail, and marks the grave of H. H. Prouty, an early mountaineer.

John Devine Monument

At the head of Devine Canyon is the John Devine Monument, erected in 1928 of cobblestone and with a bronze plaque and a fountain. John Devine was one of the cattle barons of the 1870's and 1880's.

Craig Monument

This monument was dedicated to John Templeton Craig, pioneer mail carrier and road builder, who, in 1875, lost his life in a blizzard while making a trip over the road that he had helped to build. The memorial, a rock and cement tomb, was erected by the Oregon Rural Letter Association and dedicated in 1930.

Bristow Memorial Fountain

This fountain is located in Lane County. The mantelpiece was taken from the original Bristow home fireplace and perpetuates the name of Pleasant Hill's founder. The drinking trough, a part of this memorial, which once provided thirsty animals with

water, has long since dried up and is overgrown with ivy.

Sinnott Memorial

Sinnott Memorial is located in Crater Lake National Park. This structure, with its broad terrace looking over the lake, serves as an orientation point. Pictorial displays in the exhibit room portray artists' conceptions of the varying moods of the lake. A large relief map of the region and field glasses are located on the terrace. Talks are scheduled twice daily at the memorial, which is located close to the lodge and the Rim campground.

Stonhenge Memorial

Across the river from Rufus, stands the Stonehenge memorial to the World War dead, a reproduction of the ruin in England. It was built by Samuel Hill.

Whitman Monument

The Old Whitman mission of Waiilatpu was on the right bank of the Walla Walla River near its confluence with Mill Creek. Near the mission site is a shaft of granite commemorating the Whitman tragedy of November 29, 1847, when 13 inmates of the mission

were slain by Indians.

Samuel Hill Monument

The Samuel Hill Monument is a 50-ton granite boulder dedicated to the man who was chiefly responsible for building the Columbia River Highway.

Shirley Ekman
Shirley Ekman

OREGON
THE AMERICAN GUIDE SERIES

STATE INSTITUTIONS

The Oregon State Blind School is located on, South Church and Mission Streets in Salem, Oregon. The school is a residential or boarding school which affords educational facilities comparable to those of the public schools to children who are without sight, and to those who are unable to make reasonable progress in public schools because of faulty vision, or whose vision may be injured by doing, or attempting to do, public school work unaided.

The course of study follows as closely as possible that of the public schools, methods of instruction differ and are adapted to the individual needs. The touch or braille system is used only for those without sight or with a very low degree of vision. For the partially seeing, visual methods are used and such aids as clear type books and music, special writing paper, heavy pencils, special crayons of a soft tone for black board use.

The talking book is a valuable aid to the blind child as well as to the child whose eye condition does not permit him to do supplementary reading.

The purpose of the school is to see that no Oregon child shall be allowed to go through life with less sight than medical science is possible to give him; No Oregon child, because of a visual handicap shall be left with less education than he deserves

or is capable of getting; no Oregon child with a visual handicap shall be required or permitted to lessen his chances of becoming a well integrated individual by doing or attempting to do public work unaided.

Any child with an eye problem that may develop into a physical, emotional, or educational handicap needs help, and should contact or consult his family eye doctor or the blind school, as soon as the ailment is found.

The Oregon State Deaf School is located at 999 Locust Street in Salem, Oregon.

The Oregon state school for the deaf was established in 1870. The school admits children of good mentality between the ages of 6 to 21 who are totally deaf or those who have various degrees of hearing loss and as a result cannot make reasonable progress in the public schools of the state. As most deaf children have an educational handicap of from 3 to 6 years, a special course of study is planned for their needs in the preparatory grades. As soon as the first grade is reached deaf students follow the Oregon state course of study.

There is no charge for board, books, laundry, etc., but parents are expected to provide for transportation to and from school, clothing, major operations, and incidental expenses.

Every deaf child when enrolled is taught by means of speech and speech reading special diagnostic tests in articulation and special tests for the intelligibility

of speech are given at regular intervals. In every grade from the first to the ninth a group hearing aid or individual aids are being used. These have been a means of securing better speech, have added vocabulary for some, and have accelerated others in their school work. A few, unable to learn by the oral method are taught by means of spelling and writing.

Some of the students go to work when they leave school; others continue their education in hearing high schools.

The school population for the past two years has been approximately 140.

The Hillcrest School of Oregon is located at Route 5, Box 50 Salem, Oregon. It is five miles southeast of Salem on a tract of 53 acres, much of which is under cultivation, with orchards and truck gardening composing the major shape. Hillcrest was established in 1913 under the name of Oregon State Industrial School for Girls.

Hillcrest attempts the re-education and retraining of girls with severe emotional and behavior problems, who are committed by the courts. A well rounded program composed of scholastic, physical education, recreation, psychiatric and psychological care, medical and dental care, religious services, home making, handicraft, commercial training, music, semi vocational

training and work, swimming instructions, concerts and recitals.

The school is under the supervision of the state board of control. An advisory committee, composed of citizens at large, appointed by the governor, visits the school at the discretion and makes reports and suggestions to the governor concerning the welfare of girls and school.

The state penitentiary is located at 2605 State Street, in Salem, Oregon.

The Legislative act establishing a penitentiary for the territory of Oregon was passed in 1851. The penitentiary was built in Portland, but in 1866 was moved to its present site at Salem. The average prison population for 1945 to 1946 was 928. There are 87 employees, including a superintendent and warden, deputy warden and guards.

The former boy's training school site, located five miles south of the prison was turned over to the Oregon State Penitentiary by an act of the 1929 legislature. It has since been used as a subsidiary prison, and is called the annex farm. The property underwent extensive repairs following a fire shortly after the building was vacated by the training school, and has since been used for the housing of trusty prisoners who care for a dairy herd, horses, swine, and sheep and cultivate land suitable for crop purposes.

The Tuberculosis Hospital is located on Route 5, in Salem. Dr. G. C. Bellinger is the superintendent and as his salary he receives 6000 dollars a year.

The hospital is admirably located on a hill side over looking a wide expanse of the Willamette Valley. The grounds have been carefully landscaped, enhancing the beauty of natural shrubbery with rock walls, terraces, trees, shrubs, flowers and winding paths.

The hospital unit, which houses 133 patients has many single wards and also many small cheerful wards.

There are 3 open air pavilions for the care of convalescent patients. One of these with 34 beds is reserved for children and a school is managed to provide regular standard instruction, both in grade and high school.

. At the present time, 28 patients are taking part in some phase of educational work.

The state reserves the services for those who cannot secure adequate care elsewhere.

The hospital called The Eastern Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital is located at the Dalles was opened in 1929 and has accommodations for 165 pupils. The hospital is situated on a plateau over looking the city five hundred feet above.

A large lawn, shrubbery and flowers surrounding the building and an orchard consisting of eleven

acres of cherries, apricots, and peaches occupies the last end of the ground.

patients when admitted are assigned to the main hospital and are kept there until a diagnosis is made and treatment outlined.

If the usual medical care, including bed-rest and a correct diet does not effect an avestment of the disease, various surgical measures are brought into use. The nursing shortage has made it nexessary to use under graduates and aids.

Plans and specifications have been made for the construction of a two story, fire proof building which will house about forty or fifty employes.

Admittance is reserved for patients who are financially unable to provide care else where.

Ruth Ann Smith

STATE INSTITUTIONS

There are twelve state institutions in Oregon. These are: Blind Trade School, Eastern Oregon State Hospital, Oregon Fairview Home, Oregon State Hospital, Oregon State Training School, University State Tuberculosis Hospital, Hillcrest School of Oregon, Oregon State School for the Blind, Oregon State School for the Deaf, Eastern Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital, Oregon State Penitentiary, and Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital.

The Blind Trade School of Oregon is located at 8435 North East Glisan Street, Portland, Oregon. This institution was established in 1920. The superintendent is Carl E. Smith. The use of this school is for a training, employment, and rehabilitation center for the blind. The employment opportunities offered are private and home industry, workshops, and business enterprises. Some of the things taught at the school are braille, typing, handicraft, home economics, music, methods of travel, the use of the white cane, and matters related to personal adjustment. General and eye medical services are provided at the school.

The Oregon State Hospital is located in Pendleton, Oregon. This hospital was established in 1910 and the superintendent is now Dr. Donald Wair. Commitments of the insane are made from the counties east of the Cascade Mountains. There are about fourteen hundred patients and about one hundred and forty employees in the hospital.

The land belonging to the hospital comprises thirteen hundred acres used for pasture, farming, and gardening. All of the buildings are modern and fireproof. Medical treatment, surgery and dentistry work are provided for the patients. A very large percentage of the patients receiving treatment are cured or improved greatly at this hospital.

The Oregon Fairview Home is located on Route 5, about two miles south and east of Salem, Oregon. This home is a quasi-educational institution for the care and training of mentally deficient patients. For admission to this home the person must have been a legal resident of the state for at least six months before the time of entry. At this institution there are twelve dormitories, a hospital, administration buildings, kitchen, dining-room, laundry, heating plant, granary, garages, and barns. Cooking, sewing, and basketry are taught to the one thousand one hundred and twenty-four patients. A superintendent, two physicians, a dentist, nurses, and laboratory and x-ray technicians make up the staff of one hundred and eighty two. If the relatives of the patients are able they are asked to pay twenty-five dollars per month.

The Oregon State Hospital is located at East Center Street, Salem, Oregon. This hospital was established in 1880 and the present superintendent is Dr. John C. Evans. The average number of patients is two thousand six hundred and eighty. A high percentage of the patients are cured or

improved. Patients are taken from counties west of the Cascade Mountains. The hospital has two thousand two hundred and twenty acres of land used for growth of vegetables, fruits, and berries. The institution is equipped with modern facilities, including a bacteriological depot, a pathological depot, and a x-ray depot. More buildings and many improvements are to be made soon. Patients receive T. B. treatment at this hospital. Student nurses work while they learn; this is very helpful to students and patients alike. This also increases percent of cures and shortens stays of patients. There are usually about sixty to seventy of these nurses there at one time. This hospital will be one of the finest of its kind in the United States when it is finished. The patients benefit by the dentistry, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, optometry, cosmetology, and surgery.

The Oregon State Training School is located at Woodburn, Oregon. This school was established in 1891. The superintendent is M. D. Wooley. The school is for the care, instruction, and training of juvenile delinquents. Boys from the ages of twelve to eighteen years are taken into the school. It is run on the Cottage plan and is very homelike. Religious instruction is given, both Protestant and Catholic. Boys of school age have four hours of school per day and four hours of vocational or handicraft training. The Junior High provides training for those who have completed the eighth grade. The boys who have finished Junior High are given full time voca-

tional training in agriculture, dairying, hog and poultry raising, carpentry, machine shop, shoe-making, laundry, cooking, and baking. Athletic activities are stressed at this school. Visitors are always welcomed. Many boys are paroled and helped while on parole until they are free.

The University State Tuberculosis Hospital is located on Marquam Hill in Portland, Oregon. The Dean is Dr. David W. E. Baird and the medical director and administrator of hospitals is Dr. C. N. Holman. This hospital operates on contract with the State Board of Control and Higher Education. It is also connected with the University of Oregon Medical School.

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ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

OREGON LAWS

Oregon School Laws

The system of common schools is that the legislative assembly shall provide by law the uniformity and general system of common schools. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the governor. His power and duties shall be powerful until after the term of five years and then the legislative assembly shall provide by law for election of a superintendent. They also provide for his compensation and prescribe his powers and duties. Distribution of school funds shall be made by law for the distribution of the several countries of this state, in proportion to the number of children resident there in between the ages of four and twenty years.

The blind schools of Oregon are to see that no child shall go through life with less sight than possible. Also no Oregon child shall go with out education because of this handicap. With this handicap no child shall be required to jeopardize his sight or lessen his chances of becoming a well individual by doing or attempting to do public school work unaided. A blind person may take any type of vocational training. With the use of a white cane and matters related to personal adjustments are taught so to the blind so that they can travel around and still go to work like other people that don't have this handicap.

The deaf schools in Oregon enroll children between

the ages of 6 and 21 who are totally deaf or close to being deaf. There is no charge for board, books, laundry etc., but parents pay for transportation to and from school, clothing, major operations and incidental expenses. The deaf school of Oregon for the pass two years have enrolled 140 children.

OREGON ELECTION LAWS

1. Elections shall be free and equal.
2. No idiot or mentally diseased person can have the privilege of voting.
3. A soldier, seaman or marine, or member of army or the navy of the United States hasn't the right to vote.
4. Any person who is holding office and has used bribery or threat to get in office will be disqualified.
5. Time of holding election in Oregon is always on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
6. Qualifications of Electors:
 1. You must be 21 or over to be able to vote.
 2. You must be able to read and write the English language.
7. All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county.

OREGON TAXATION LAWS

1. No poll or head tax shall be levied in Oregon.
2. All ships and vessels of fifty tons or more capacity

engaged in either passenger or freight enterprises, where home ports of registration are in the state, shall be exempted from all taxes of every kind, excepting taxes for state purpose.

3. All taxes shall be levied and collected under general laws, operating throughout the state.
4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.
5. An accurate statements of receipts of public money shall be published with laws of each regular session of legislative assembly.
6. Every law written out shall be explained to the people.

Loretta Nelson

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LAWS OF OREGON

The laws of optometry: "The practice of optometry is defined to be the employment of any means other than the use of drugs for the measurement of assistance of the powers or range of human vision or the determination of the accommodative and refractive state of the human eye or the scope of its functions in general or the adaptation of lenses or frames for the aid thereof."

It shall be unlawful for any person other than a registered optometrist to accept or offer to accept for purposes of duplication any ophthalmic lens ordinarily used before the human eye for corrective purposes or for assisting vision; provided however, that only manufacturing, dispensing or surfacing be permitted to grind or supply any such lens in conformity with the prescription or instructions of any optometrist duly licensed to practice within the state of Oregon.

Any person registered as an optometrist may have his certificate of registration revoked or suspended for a fixed period by the Oregon state board of examiners in optometry for any of the following causes:

1. His conviction of felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude in which case the record of conviction or a certified copy thereof certified by the clerk of the county or by the judge in whose court the conviction held shall be conclusive evidence of such conviction.

2. His certificate of registration has been secured by fraud or deceit practiced upon the board.

3. He is suffering from a contagious or infectious disease.

4. He advertises professional methods or professional superiority.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to practice optometry under a false or assumed name.

It is also against the law for a optometrist to hold himself out to be an optometrist without having a valid certificate of registration from the said Oregon State board of examiners in optometry.

No person is eligible to be an optometrist unless he has had four years of high school and has graduated from a school of optometry approved by the Oregon state board of examiners in optometry.

The laws of the road and driving: Any person learning to drive must have in his possession a driver's license with him. A license cannot be issued to anyone who is less than 16 years of age. An Oregon chauffeur's license cannot be issued to anyone who is less than 18 years of age. In order to obtain a driver's license in Oregon your vision must be normal. You must also take a driving demonstration in your knowledge of traffic laws. The following are Oregon designated speeds: You must drive

20 miles an hour in any business district, 25 miles per hour in any residence district, and 55 miles an hour on open high ways.

It is against the law for anyone to thumb rides from drivers of private vehicles.

When a private car is passing a bus that is parked, it must go only 15 miles per hour.

It is unlawful for anyone to park in front of a fire hydrant. Any person that is driving a car must have a driver's license.

The laws of liquor:

1. Any person must have a liquor permit to be able to buy any alcoholic beverage.

2. No alcoholic beverage can be sold to minors.

3. Liquor cannot be sold by the galss to anyone over a counter unless the patrons bring their own bottles.

4. In the original constitution it was against the law to sell or import liquor, but now both of these laws are inactive, and it is not against the law to sell or import intoxication liquor.

5. It is against the law to sell intoxicating liquor to an Indian.

6. A liquor permit may not be secured until a person is twenty-one years old.

Millie Griffin

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TRANSPORTATION BY LAND

In land transportation it is a far cry from the pack train and the slow-moving oxen team to the railway locomotion and the motor car. Stage-coaching was once a familiar aspect of transportation in many sections of Oregon, and in some sections it was still in existence within the memories of many people now living. As early as 1860 stage-coaches ran regularly between points in Oregon and California. A railroad Southward from Portland was begun in 1868, and in 1887 was completed from Portland to San Francisco. In 1883 to 1884, two transcontinental railroads connected Portland with the east. Since that time the railroad network has been extended and in more recent years a splendid system of highways has been spread over the state. Finally, in our time, airmail services, and airports have been almost as familiar as the steam boat and the stage coach and the wagon freighter to our pioneer forerunners.

. Oregon's major cities are now operating fast, modern and streamlined trains. Stage lines operating from the East and up and down the Pacific coast from Canada to Mexico offer frequent service in air-conditioned buses.

Within Oregon two railroad systems operate across the state and stages and buses now reach virtually every hamlet and village no matter how small or remote. Travel of all kinds is fast and easy in Oregon.

Roberta Simmons



--scenic country highways





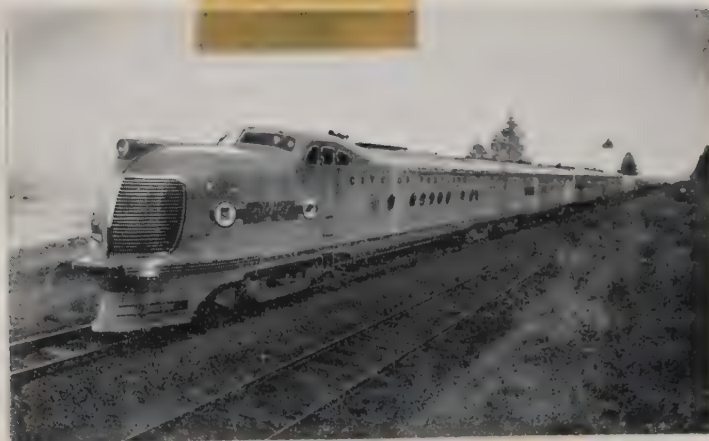
--comfortable spacious highways



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--travel



TRANSPORTATION BY WATER

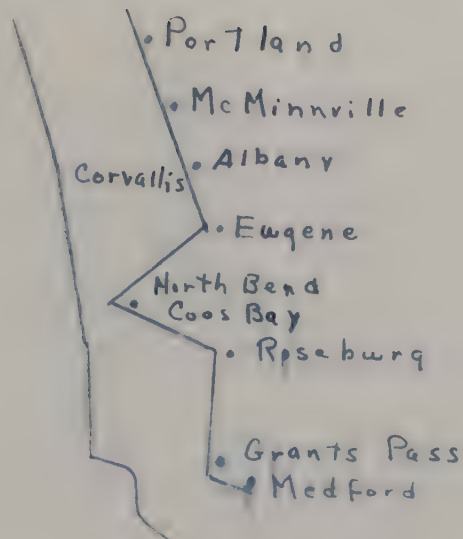
The first transportation was by water, then by land, and last by air.

Until well along toward the middle of the 19th century, shipping on the Columbia River was chiefly controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, which operated fleets of large barges for carrying furs from the upper tributaries of the Columbia down to the company's general depot at Fort Vancouver, where the pelts were examined, dried, and packed for shipment to London. Each of these barges had a cargo capacity of five or six tons, and was manned by a crew of at least six French-Canadian or half-breed oarsmen. At the Cascades, the boats and their cargoes were carried across a short portage, while the rapids below were shot by the sturdy voyageurs. Many of the early homeseekers and their belongings were transported down the river in these barges. The Hudson's Bay Company long maintained a similar service on the Willamette River as well. There were few steamboats on either river before 1850. In that year the Columbia, a ninety foot long boat, was launched at Astoria and began operating on a semi-weekly schedule between Astoria and Oregon City, on the Willamette. This service was supplemented later in the same year by a larger vessel, the Lot Whitecomb, built and also launched at Milwaukie, near Portland. Steamer service above the falls at Oregon City reached Salem during 1853.

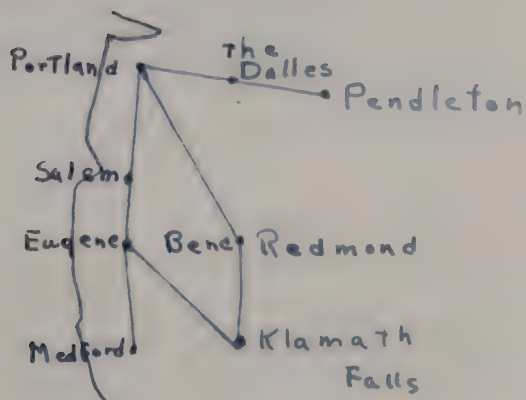
At Portland ocean-going vessels loaded shipments for California, the Sandwich Islands, and eastern parts by the way of Cape Horn.

No greater transformation has occurred in any phase of economic life since pioneer days than in the fields of transportation. It is true that the steamboats which in the early period plied the Columbia and the Willamette (even as far as Corvallis) have either disappeared or have greatly dwindled in significance as carriers of local freight and passengers. But the century since the coming of the settlers has seen the growth of the Columbia River ports as busy centers of a commerce reaching to all parts of the world. Some sixty steamboat lines, operating in the coast-wise and intercoastal trade have ports of call in Astoria and Portland; with the early completion of improvement to the river channel below Bonneville Dam, the Dalles is expected to become an important deep-water port. "A total of 7,763, 683 tons of outgoing vessel freight crossed the Columbia River bar in 1934; rafted lumber reached 4,313, 906 tons; a total of well over twelve million tons for the year.

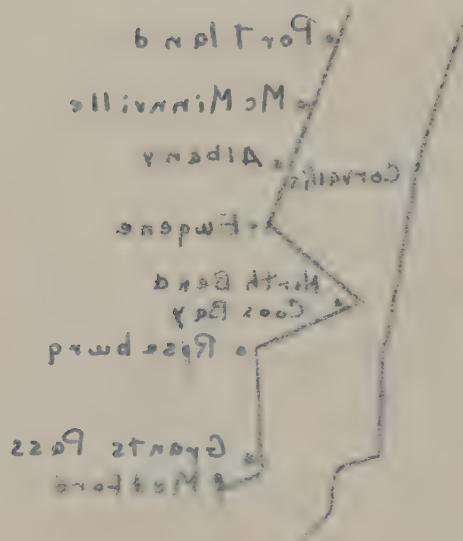
West Coast Airline in Oregon



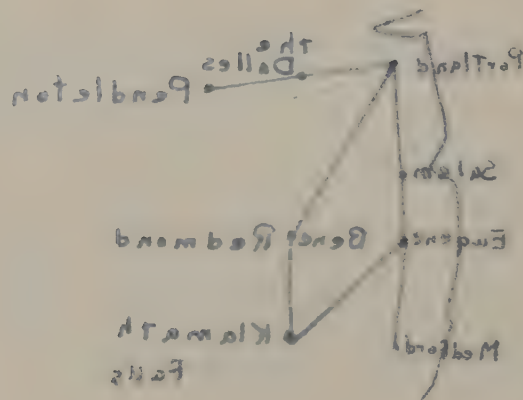
United Airlines in Oregon



West Coast Airlines in Oregon



United Airlines in Oregon



TRANSPORTATION BY AIR

Oregon was quick to grasp the significance of air transport. When stunt flying in crude planes became a part of state and county fair programs, adventurous individuals began buying machines for private use. Soon pastures near population centers became landing fields. As the pioneers showed the possibilities of flying, progressive cities started building airports. "By 1936 there were 32 established airports in 31 cities. Three of these Portland, Medford, and Pendleton are transcontinental lines and many of the others have been recognized as intrastate ports." There are also many emergency landing fields. The United States Forest Service has used planes for detecting and fighting forest fires.

"The year 1936 saw the development of important Oregon airports, when the Works Progress Administration allocated one and one-half million dollars for their modernization and improvement. The new Portland airport was established on the Columbia River and the Medford, Pendleton, and Astoria ports were improved."

Mary Ittelger

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A REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

In the year of 1939, Oregon had four dominant industries. One of the most important was logging. At that time 60% of our resources were from timber. Another of our important industries was fishing. It yielded a great deal of our profit. The other two principal industries were mining and quarrying. These two are not as important as others are now. In fact, they rank rather far down on the important industry list of today.

Of course there were far more important industries than those listed in the preceding paragraph. Much money was derived from occupations such as construction, transportation, communication, trade, financing, farming, and live stock.

Through the years, the states of Oregon and Washington have taken the lead in freezing fruits, vegetables, and meats.

Along with expanding industries, the manufacture of paper has developed. Along with paper, furniture, paper board, plywood, prefabricated houses, pulp, and wallboard have evolved. One of the chief reasons for this is the fact that wood wastes now have more uses.

The iron industry has increased in Oregon as have the steel and machinery industries. However, these industries do not begin to rank with the East's

great iron, steel, and machinery industries.

Around Portland, the aluminum industry has gained in importance.

The chemical industry has expanded also. The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has helped it a great deal. They have built companies throughout the United States (and Oregon) over a fairly short period of time.

Basic processing plants of the time have few workers. By these I mean the aluminum, calcium carbide, ferro alloys, and chlorates plants.

The scientists have discovered many new uses for wood. Rayon is one of the principal ways in which wood is processed. Other products are cellulose, plastics, wallboard, and insulation materials.

Oregon has many minerals in her supply of elements but the quality and extent of them are vaguely known due to the dense vegetation surrounding them. High alumina clay deposits are found near Molalla and Hobart Butte. Iron bearing bauxite is the most outstanding mineral found in Washington and Columbia counties. Fairly large deposits of sub-bituminous coal are found in the Coos Bay area. At the present time they are also drilling for oil in the Coos Bay area.

Heretofore, people of Oregon enjoyed standards of higher living than ever considering her lack of industrialization. If increased population already



--fishing and canning



attracted to Oregon and the Pacific North West is to be successfully absorbed, new and more effective methods of using resources must be developed. The time is propitious for Oregon to come of industrial age.

THE ACTUAL INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

Fishing is the most important industry of many parts of Oregon. It also ranks as one of the leading industries of the Pacific North West.

Annual migrations of salmon returning from the the Pacific Ocean to the Columbia River form the basis of the industry but of course, many other kinds of fishing are carried on too.

Several methods of fishing are used. The oldest and most popular method is by gillnet boats. For larger and bigger loads of fish, trolling boats are used. Then of course there are also hauling seines.

Canning, another important industry, takes place as soon as possible after the fish are brought in. A great deal of people are involved in the canning industry.

Logging is one of the most important and profitable industries of Oregon and the Pacific North West. Much of the population is dependent on the lumber industry. There is also a great profit obtained from logging and other processes of the industry. The total sales during the biennium ending June 30, 1948, from 520,000 acres of state forests was \$553,749.41.

Lumber has remained a great industry for many years and will continue to do so. We have a lot of lumber in the Pacific North West still growing and more growing all the time. Our current growth totals 1,570,000 board feet while our potential growth totals 5,685,000 board feet.

We receive much of our profit from exporting lumber. We export 71% of our yearly tonnage and 41% of the value.

Western Oregon contains most of the timber in the North West. Out of the timber we have, 55% of it is sawtimber, approximately 22% is second growth, not quite 5% hardwood, about 5% non commercial timber, and approximately 1% unstocked, cutover, or burnt timber.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Toikka". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.

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INDUSTRY

In recent years fruit and vegetable canning has led Oregon's industries in rate of growth. It is Oregon's fourth largest industry, but it is second largest in the average number of wage earners.

The first commercial fruit and vegetable cannery was established in Portland about 1875 by Amos J. Lovejoy. About the same time the North Pacific Canning Company also opened a plant in Portland. In 1881 the Salem Canning Company began operations.

In 1935 there were 68 established canneries, which were employing a monthly average of 3,841 wage earners, producing an output value of \$17,651, 421. An amazing growth has been accomplished in less than 3 decades. At the same time these developments have been accompanied by expanding consumer demand. The war gave canning an impetus it formerly lacked.

Consumers after sampling canned products, found the quality satisfactory, the cost reasonable, and decided to relieve themselves of the burden of home canning.

The industry strove for more efficient methods of production to increase output and decrease cost. The development has been rapid throughout the whole country. On the Pacific coast expansion has been unusually quick,



--dairying and cattle raising

due to favorable climatic conditions.

Oregon packed 2.43% of the nation's total in 1921 and 2.62% in 1935. While Oregon's share of the U. S. total increased but slightly, its own volume of production gained 103% during the 14 year period. The relative position of fruit and vegetable canning among Oregon's industries has noticeably advanced. In 1935 only the lumber industry employed a larger average number of wage earners. Since the employment is highly seasonal, the actual number of persons employed in the industry at the height of the season is considerably greater than the average indicated in census statistics.

Oregon's climate contributes an important element in the rapid growth of the canning industry.

All the commercial fruit and vegetable growing areas in the state are:

1. Coast area--including the Rogue and Umpqua Valleys
2. Willamette Valley
3. The eastern Oregon plateau

Three important soil requirements are fertility, perfect drainage and a deep, friable subsoil.

Fruit and Vegetable canning plants are located largely in the Willamette Valley, which is the principal growing district. In recent years, however, a sizeable industry has

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been established in eastern Oregon, especially in the Umatilla county where production is heavily concentrated on peas.

The mild, humid climate of western Oregon is unusually well adapted for growing a wide range of fruits and vegetables.

The saturation point in market for canned goods is at present undetermined. The industry is constantly progressing.

Flour and Other Grain

Oregon's first two flour mills were at Champoege. The first one was in 1835. They were primitive.

The first Oregon flour market was a shipload, which was sent to Japan in 1857, only three years after Commodore Perry had opened the trade door of that country. During the next two decades, export began with British Columbia, the United Kingdom, and China.

The industry reached its peak in 1919 with 116 mills in operation, an aggregate payroll of \$1,166,000, and an annual production value of \$42,500,000.

Milling ranked fifth among Oregon's industries in 1935.

Since less than one half of the flour produced is used by bakers, the milling industry depends largely on the housewife.



--grain and poultry farming



Mining

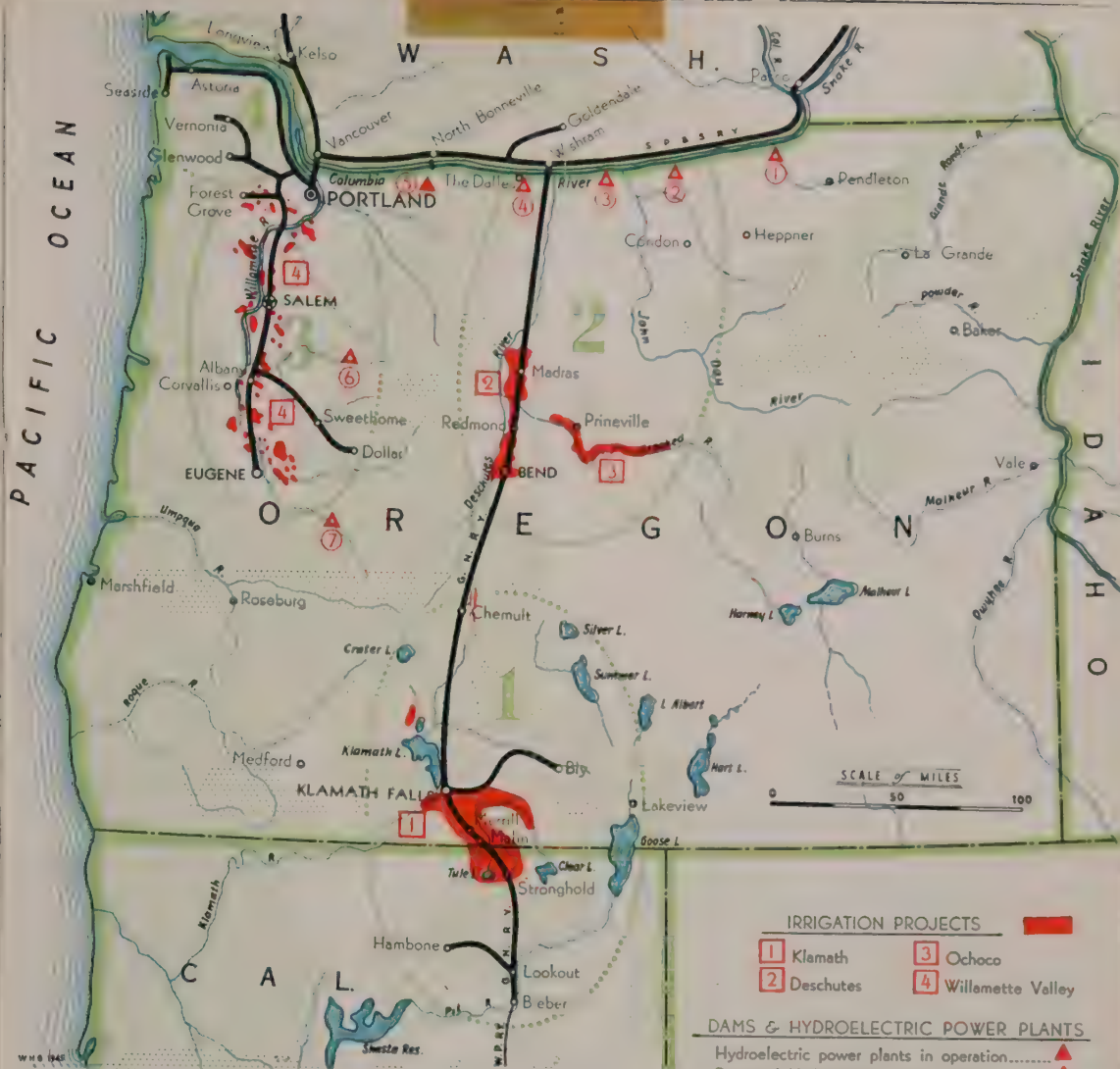
From mining Oregon receives a small but steady income.

The minerals are ranked as follows:

1. Gold
2. Copper
3. Silver
4. Lead

Manufacturing

Manufacturing in Oregon has made slow but steady progress. The lumber industry demands locomotives, donkey-engines, steel cables, blocks and timber cutting tools. Much of the equipment is made in the state.



AGRICULTURAL OREGON

Total Land Area.....	61,664,067 Acres
Total Farm Area.....	17,988,307 Acres
Percent Land In Farms.....	29.2%
Average Farm Size.....	290.9 Acres
Percent Farms owner operated.....	81.8%
State Population (1940 census).....	1,089,684
Percent Population Rural.....	51.2%
Total Range Land.....	19,802,027 Acres
Total Forest or Woodland.....	28,100,000 Acres
Total Indian Lands.....	1,736,794 Acres
Total Irrigated Lands.....	1,049,176 Acres
Additional Irrigable Lands.....	1,760,000 Acres
Average Irrigated Farm Size.....	86 Acres

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 Klamath | 3 Ochoco |
| 2 Deschutes | 4 Willamette Valley |

DAMS & HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

- Hydroelectric power plants in operation.....▲
Proposed Hydroelectric power plants.....▲
- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 Umatilla | 3 John Day | 6 Detroit |
| 2 Arlington | 4 The Dalles | 7 Lookout Point |
| 5 Bonneville | | |

Forest Areas.....

Agricultural Areas (G. N. Ry.).....

Leading Crops Include: Winter and spring wheat, small seeds, peas for processing and dry peas, hops, plums, prunes, walnuts, filberts, alsike clover, apples, pears, sweet cherries, strawberries, cranberries, other small fruits, turkeys, chickens, sheep, wool, dairy and beef cattle, cheese, and other milk products.

--farming is a major industry

Statistics

Fruit and Vegetable Canning

Year	Vege. Cases	Fruit Cases	*Value of Prod.
1919	82,569	1,186,032	12,265
1927	402,788	2,434,715	13,997
1936	2,217,160	4,473,547	17,651

* Stated in \$1,000

Domestic and Foreign Shipments

Year	Vegetable	Fruit
1927	81,128,617	21,973,000
1931	96,240,452	31,602,000
1935	153,803,152	32,850,809

Source: Merchant's Exchange--Portland

Grain Production

Year	No. of establishments	Wage earners	Wages in \$1,000
1923	67	871	1,066
1925	62	883	1,142
1927	49	603	806
1929	43	514	724
1931	23	488	631
1933	20	516	536
1935	23	622	769

Value of Product	Added Value by Manufacturing
* 23,923	3,462
28,179	3,536
21,201	2,501
21,145	3,294
12,875	2,414
15,217	4,072
22,998	4,166
* (preceding years)	

Population

Areas

	Pop. in 1940	in 1947	% of gain
Eastern Oregon			
18 Counties	210,993	235,776	5.8
Southwest Oregon			
5 Counties	115,009	178,772	14.9
Upper Willamette Valley			
6 Counties	239,781	674,369	21.1
Northwest Oregon			
4 Counties	72,480	98,118	52.2

Carol Hansen

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1948

DEVELOPMENTS

The development of Easter Lily bulb raising to a major agricultural industry of the south coastal area, is traced in an article in the Oregon Journal. Paul Hauser is the author.

Summer week-ends 90% of Oregon's population is with-in easy reach, mostly under four hours' driving time of 165 state owned parks. During 1946 a total of 1,319,000 persons visited these parks, a number approximately equal to the state's entire population in that year.

The tourist traffic is of rapidly approaching the states of big business because of these outdoor attractions. More than 630,000 tourist cars entered the state during 1947.

It brought almost 2,000,000 visitors who spent an estimate of \$105,000,000 in Oregon during the season. Some stayed and helped to develop the population. In addition motorist had a choice of visiting 13 national forests, comprising 14,000,000 acres, about three times larger than the state of Massachusetts of which 6,000,000 acres enclose the massive peaks of the Cascade range. Free auto camps are maintained in all of these forest, plus hundreds of miles of forest roads and trails.

Portland, Oregon, chief commercial port, handles by far the largest share of the state's shipments.



--beautiful toll-free bridges





1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and addresses on the right. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Mary White. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.



The second part of the document is a large, rectangular area that appears to be a photograph or a drawing. It is very blurry and indistinct, but it seems to show a group of people standing together. The image is oriented vertically and occupies the lower half of the page.

Some 1,717 vessels entered carrying a tonnage of 5,556,545 tons. Commerce along the inland water ways and by train, truck and electric line, with shipments from Tillamook and Coos Bays, added vastly to the state's commercial figures. The Bonneville Dam on the Columbia forty mile east of Portland, gave inestimable impetus to Oregon industry and commerce.

The largest development to date is the American Aluminus Company that has purchased a 300 acre site and has scheduled the opening of a plant. Public Utility Districts for use of Bonneville power are being organized in many parts of the states and many private companies are negotiating for the use of power from the dam.

Oregon's population had an increase of 14.2 per cent from 1930 to 1940. The 1940 population represents a density of 11.3 inhabitants per square mile. Maheur county, with an 75.4 per cent having had the most rapid growth. There are seven cities in Oregon having reached this size since 1930.

Oregon	1930	1940
Urban	953,786	1,089,684
Rural	464,040	531,675
Male	499,672	558,009
Female	454,114	523,820
White	938,597	1,075,300
Nonwhite	15,189	14,384

This table showed the population of Oregon, broken down in to those different parts.

W. M. (M. S. L.)

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